BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1822. [NUMBER 1660.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

PROCLAMATION.

THOMAS FANSHAW, by Divine permission Bishop of Calcutta, to our beloved in Christ The Venerable George Barnes, Doctor in Divinity, Archdeacon of the Archdeaconry of Bombay within our Diocese and Jurisdiction, and our Commissary duly appointed, GREETING.

WHEREAS His late Majesty King George the third did by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland bearing date the second day of May in the fifty fourth year of His said Majesty's Reign, erect, found, ordain, make & constitute HIS MAJESTY'S TERRITORIES under the Government of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, to be a Bishop's See, and to be called THE BISHOPRIC OF CALCUTTA, and did give and grant to THOMAS FANSHAW MIDDLETON, Doctor in Divinity, the first Bishop of Calcutta, and to his Successors Bishops of Calcutta, full power and authority to perform all the Functions peculiar and appropriated to the office of a Bishop within the limits of the said see; AND also by himself or themselves, or by his or their commissary or commissaries, to exercise Jurisdiction spiritual and ecclesiastical in and throughout the said See and Diocese according to the Ecclesiastical Laws of His Majesty's Realm of England which are lawfully made and received in England, in the several causes and matters therein expressed and specified; AND for a Declaration of the said late Majesty's Royal will concerning the special causes and matters in which his Majesty would that the aforesaid Jurisdiction should be exercised, His Majesty did thereby further give and grant to the aforesaid Bishop and his successors full power and authority by himself or themselves, or by his or their Commissary or commissaries by him or them to be thereunto specially authorized, to grant Licences to officiate to all ministers and chaplains of all the churches, or chapels, or other places within the said Diocese wherein Divine Service should be celebrated according to the Rites and Liturgy of the Church of England, and to visit all such Ministers and Chaplains, and all Priests and Deacons in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland resident in their said Dioceses with all and all manner of Jurisdiction, Power and Coercion ecclesiastical that might be requisite in the premises, and also to call before him or them, or before his or their Commissary or Commissaries, at such competent days, hours and places whatsoever, when and as often as to him or them should seem meet and convenient, the aforesaid Ministers, Chaplains, Priests or Deacons in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, or any of them, and to enquire by Witnesses to be sworn in due form of Law, and by all other lawful ways and means by which the same might be best and most effectually done, as well concerning their morals as well as their behaviour in their said offices and stations respectively; AND HIS MAJESTY did thereby authorize and empower the said Bishop and his successors, and his and their Commissary and Commissaries, to administer all such Oaths as were accustomed and might by Law be administered according to the Ecclesiastical Laws of His Majesty's Realm of England, and to punish and correct the aforesaid Chaplains, Ministers, Priests and Deacons in Holy Orders of the United Church of England and Ireland according to their demerits, whether by deprivation, suspension, or other such Ecclesiastical Censure or Correction as they would be liable to, according to the Ecclesiastical Laws aforesaid; AND for a further accomplishment of His said Majesty's intention, and for aiding the said Bishop of Calcutta according to the Laws and Customs of the United Church of England and Ireland in the due and canonical superintendance of Ecclesiastical persons and affairs, His said Majesty did also erect, found, & constitute (with certain other Archdeaconries therein mentioned) ONE ARCHDEACONRY in and over THE PRESIDENCY AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY on the Coast of MALABAR, to be styled "THE ARCHDEACONRY OF BOMBAY" which said Archdeaconry (with other Archdeaconries) was to be subject and subordinate to the said Bishop's see of Calcutta; AND HIS said Majesty did also by the said Letters Patent name and appoint GEORGE BARNES, then Master of Arts, but now Doctor in Divinity, to be ARCHDEACON of the said ARCHDEACONRY OF BOMBAY; AND did also by the said Letters Patent in the manner therein mentioned further [redacted] His said Majesty's will [redacted] duties and Functions to be exercised by the respective Archdeacons and their successors; AND PARTICULARLY that each of the said Archdeacons should, within his Archdeaconry, be and be taken to be, without further appointment THE COMMISSARY of the said Bishop and his successors, and should exercise Jurisdiction in all matters therein aforesaid according to the duty and function of a Commissary by the said Ecclesiastical Laws; NEVERTHELESS His said Majesty did also by the said Letters Patent (amongst other things) will, declare and ordain, that in all grave matters of correction which were accustomed according to the practice of the Ecclesiastical Laws of His said Majesty's Realm of England to be judicially examined, the same should in like manner be judicially examined and proceeded in before the said Bishop and his successors, or his or their Commissary or Commissaries aforesaid, in THE RESPECTIVE ARCHDEACONRIES in which the Party to be proceeded against should reside; AND that all such causes should be proceeded in to final sentence in due form of Law; AND HIS SAID MAJESTY DID (after providing for appeals from any Judgments or Decrees to be pronounced by the said Bishop or his successors, or by his or their commissary or commissaries, as therein set forth, and declaring and ordaining other matters therein mentioned) further ordain, that the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, or Madras, or the Recorder's Court of Bombay (as the case might be), should have such and the like Jurisdiction and Power of interfering by writ of Prohibition or Mandamus, subject to the same Laws, restrictions and rules of Practice as was or had been exercised by His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at Westminster in regard to Proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts in England, regard being had nevertheless to any special provisions or exceptions contained in the said Letters Patent, and to any other Laws and Regulations specially applicable to or concerning His Majesty's Territories in the East Indies, or the See and Diocese of Calcutta; MOREOVER It was His Majesty's Royal will, and His Majesty did thereby declare and ordain, that nothing in the said Letters Patent contained, should extend, or be construed to extend to repeal, vary or alter the Provisions of His Majesty's several charters of the twenty sixth day of March in the Fourteenth year of His Majesty's Reign, the Twenty sixth day of December in the Forty first year of His Majesty's Reign and the Twenty eighth day of February in the Twenty eighth year of His Majesty's Reign, whereby Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction was given to the said Courts of Judicature and Recorder's Court respectively, so far as the same did not appertain to the correction of Clerks, or the spiritual superintendence of Ecclesiastical persons, or to give the said Bishop or Archdeacons, or their successors, any authority or jurisdiction whatever in matters then cognizable in the said Courts except as therein last excepted: WE, therefore, THOMAS FANSHAW, by Divine permission Bishop of Calcutta, being anxious to carry into full effect the several objects [redacted] and directed Letters Patent [redacted] form a public [redacted] of the Spiritual and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction within the Archdeaconry of Bombay to us and our successors, and to our and their Commissary or Commissaries, granted according to the practice of the Ecclesiastical Laws of the Realm of England and conformably to the tenor and effect of the said Letters Patent; and inasmuch as we are not able at this present time, without great inconvenience, to proceed to the said Archdeaconry of Bombay for this purpose, do by these presents empower and direct you, the said George Barnes our Commissary as aforesaid, by and under the authority of His said Majesty's Letters Patent, to proceed to constitute and form a Public Court for the exercise of the Spiritual and Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction within the Archdeaconry of Bombay, to us and our successors Bishops of Calcutta, and to our and their Commissary and Commissaries, granted according to the practice of the Ecclesiastical Laws of the Realm of England, and conformably to the tenor and effect of the said Letters Patent, to be styled "THE EPISCOPAL CONSISTORIAL COURT WITHIN AND FOR THE ARCHDEACONRY OF BOMBAY in the DIOCESE OF CALCUTTA", and to appoint and swear in all proper Officers, and to nominate such Advocates, together with such Proctors as are duly authorized to practice, and as shall be deemed necessary for conducting the general business of the Court, to be regularly sworn; AND FURTHER, when the said court shall have been duly constituted and formed, to pronounce and pass such Rules, Orders and Regulations of practice, as may be customary or necessary for conducting the business before the said court; AND MOREOVER to fix and appoint such days, hours and places for opening and holding the said court, which shall meet at four different periods within every year, & to adjourn from time to time as may be deemed meet and convenient; and what shall be done in the premises by virtue hereof you are duly to certify to us, together with these presents. GIVEN under our Seal which in this behalf we use, this twenty third day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty two, and the Eighth year of our consecration.

T. F. (*L. S.*)
Calcutta.

THE VENERABLE GEORGE BARNES, Doctor in Divinity, Archdeacon of the Archdeaconry of Bombay, and the Commissary of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta duly appointed, doth, in virtue of the preceding Commission and in execution thereof, hereby appoint Saturday the tenth day of August now next ensuing, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Saint Thomas's Church within the Fort of Bombay, for the constituting & forming of the Episcopal Consistorial Court, within and for the Archdeaconry of Bombay in the Diocese of Calcutta, and for doing all things that may be requisite in that behalf, according to the tenor of the said Commission.

By Order of the Venerable the Archdeacon and Commissary.
J. SANDWITH,
Register of the Archdeaconry of Bombay.
July 16th 1822.

BOOKS AND TRACTS.

THE BOMBAY DISTRICT COMMITTEE of the SOCIETY for PROMOTING CHRISTAIN KNOWLEDGE beg to announce that they have lately received a supply of the BOOKS and TRACTS both on the original and supplemental lists of the Society; Catalogues of which, with the prices marked in Bombay Money, may be had by applying at the Vestry Room of St. Thomas's Church.

The Committee wish it also to be known that, for the accommodation of the public in general, they have received a few Bibles and Prayer-books in superior bindings, which will be sold at the prices charged by the Booksellers.

D. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Committee.

VESTRY ROOM,
St. Thomas's Church
July 18th 1822.

TO AMATEURS OF THE Italian Language.

AN Italian Gentleman having several leizure hours during the day, is desirous of employing them in giving lessons in the above language.

Apply at the COURIER OFFICE.
Bombay, 20th July 1822.

KEMPT, AND Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY THE 24TH INSTANT;

A CONSIGNMENT of Superior White French Satin, Fashionable Gauze, Satin of colors; White and colored Satin Ribbons, from narrow to broad; Fans, &c. &c. Also several fashionable dresses lately imported from Bond Street.

AND

A few Pots of French Pomatum.

K. & Co. respectfully inform the Ladies, the Satin will be put up in lots of a sufficient number of yards for a dress; and lots of half that quantity—Samples of the different Articles and as lotted for sale are now on view at K. & Co's. Shop.

Bombay, July 20th 1822.

KEMPT AND Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that the late Revd. Mr. Wade's sale will be continued this day.

Bombay July 20th 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On WEDNESDAY the 24th Instant,

IN A GODOWN

OPPOSITE TO THE SHOP OF MONACJEE HERJEE

THE Remaining Stock of Old Lisbon and Bucella Wine in Pipes, quarters, and in Bottles; as also some Liquors, Vinho de Grove, Hock, old Port and Cape Wine &c, the property of the estate of late Mr. ROZARIO DE QUADROS deceased.

Bombay 20th July 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE FOR SALE

AT THEIR ROOMS

(The property of an Officer who has left the Presidency.)

A FASHIONABLE

NEW BRASS MOUNTED

CURRICLE,

SENT OUT TO ORDER

PAINTED a rich Brown with a set of Curricle Harness to match, spare Reins and Saddle for Buggy Harness, and every thing else complete.

PRICE Rs. 2300.

Bombay 20th July 1822.

VALUABLE

Law and other BOOKS.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

SOME TIME NEXT MONTH

(Of which due notice will be given,

AT MR. R. WOODHOUSE'S

HOUSE

IN CHURCH STREET,

THE LIBRARY

OF THE LATE

Ollyett Woodhouse Esq.

ADVOCATE GENERAL,

DECEASED.

N. B. Catalogues will be published. The books may be seen on application to Mr. R. W.

Bombay 20th July 1822

FOR LONDON.

THE UNCOMMONLY FINE SHIP

NESTOR

A. I.

EDWARD THEAKER,

COMMANDER

HAS superior accommodation for Passengers, and her Cargo being nearly ready, will sail in all August. Apply to Captain Theaker on board, or RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 18th July 1822.

FREIGHT

To Madras and Bengal,

MAY BE HAD

ON THE SHIP

FORBES,

CAPTAIN ROE,

UPON APPLICATION TO

Messrs. FORBES and CO.

OR THE COMMANDER ON BOARD.

Bombay 19th July 1822.

FOR SALE.

AT THE

GODOWNS

UNDER

Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD & CO.'S

OFFICE

(The property of an Officer who has left the Presidency,)

A FASHIONABLE

NEW BRASS MOUNTED

CURRICLE,

SENT out to order, painted a rich Brown, with a set of Curricle Harness to match, spare Reins and Saddle for Buggy Harness, and every thing else complete.

PRICE Rs. 2,500.

Bombay 13, July 1822.

GOLDFINCHES,

CANARY

AND

MULE BIRDS

OF THE SWEETEST NOTE,

FOR SALE

On Commission,

AT

Messers. Baxter and Co.

ALSO

A complete set in 85 parts

OF

REES'S NEW

CYCLOPÆDIA.

MESSRS. B. AND CO.

HAVE A FEW COPIES

OF

NICHOLSON'S

Carpenters and Joiners'

ASSISTANTS

AND

THE STUDENT'S

Instructor

IN DRAWING AND WORKING

THE FIVE ORDERS

OF

ARCHITECTURE,

BY

NICHOLSON:

Bombay 20th July 1822.

FASHIONABLE

OIL CLOTH CARPETING

Of the following dimensions.

54½ FEET by 21 feet Rosetta
48 Do. " 21 do. Paris
46½ Do. " 21 do. Carlton
46½ Do. " 21 do. Acanthian

With Narrow breadths for Staircases to match, open for Sale at Messrs. BAXTER AND CO.'s.

Bombay 20th July 1822.

Advertisement.

A BOARD IS AFFIXED UPON THE DOOR.

WITHOUT the Town in a public street, leading from Dadysett Church to the Mamadavy.

Orders and Commands will be received in town No. 4 new door, Bakehouse Lane, leading to Apollo Gate, by CAETANO DE SOUZA.

For the supply of the following Articles; musters will be given for approval.

Best Breads of all sorts, as well French and white Breads, Flours, Rollan, Bran.

Biscuits, sweet, fine, Spanish, Sponge Lemon drops, Wafers and common large Biscuits.

Puffs, and Macaroons, differently Tea, Crumpits, Cakes, Jumballs, Dry and Candying, Cream, Custards, & Cheese Cakes, Preserving and Preserves, Possets and Gruels, &c. &c.

Bombay, 19th July 1822.

Advertisements.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the three several pieces and parcels of Oarts or Cocoanut Plantation situate at Mahim consisting about five wheels called or known by the Names of *Canowdy*, the property of ARJOONJEE NAMSAVAY, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, have been sold to DOOLABDASS DAYALDASS, by PANDOORANG ARJOONJEE SAVAY, the son and administrator of the said ARJOONJEE NAMSAVAH—Any person or persons having any claim thereon will be pleased to make the same known to DOOLABDASS DAYALdays from the date hereof, and that in default thereof he or they shall be be precluded therein.—Dated this 19th day of July 1822.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND REMARKS,

THE PRINCIPAL

EX. MOVEMENTS,

OF DUNDAS:

ROYAL OCTAVO:

Inscribed by Permission

TO THE MOST NOBLE

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS

K. G.

&c. &c. &c.

BY MAJOR JAMES 67TH REGT.

ILLNESS rendering the author unequal to the labor and exertion of the Press, the above work will be published by and for Captain T. G. HALL, 67th Regiment.

By whom will also shortly be published

A SECOND EDITION,

CORRECTED AND IMPROVED,

OF MAJOR JAMES'S

Battalion Movements,

PRINTED AT CALCUTTA IN 1809.

Subscriptions for the Extra-Movements received at the COURIER OFFICE.

BY Messrs. KEMPT AND CO.

AND BY Messrs. BAXTER AND CO.

Price, *A bound*, Rupees 13.

In Wrappers, Rupees 12.

Bombay, 1st June 1822.

LALLA FAQUIRA

HAS FOR SALE

At the Godowns

IN NISBET LANE,

FOR READY MONEY,

A FEW CHESTS

OF

NEW

HYSON TEA.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chests	*per Chest*	100
Half ditto	*ditto*	50
Quarter ditto	*ditto*	25
Retail	*per lb.*	1 8

SUPERIOR

BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net	*per Box*	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do.	*ditto*	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs	*per ½ Tub*	14

ALSO

WINES AND *LIQUORS,*

Hodgson's Pale Ale,	*per doz.*	18
London Particular Madeira Wine	*ditto*	15
London Market ditto	*ditto*	13
Jamaica Rum	*ditto*	12
Cognac Brandy	*ditto*	18
Hollands Gin	*ditto*	15

Bombay 26th January 1822

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of FREDERICK WALKER, formerly a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay 11th July 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of Lieutenant THOMAS LECHMERE, late in the military service of the Honorable East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay 11th July 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of SHAIK MAHOMED BIN ALLYKHAN Sewker, deceased, Son, heir & personal representative of ALLYKHAN Sewker, be granted to Shaw Boorahan, otherwise Hajeeraboy, and Dadoo Mehn Been Shaik Mahomed Sewker, Widow and Son of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 13th day of July 1822.

F. AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of administration in the goods of JEEWAJEE MERWANJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to SORABJEE JEEWA-

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

JEE, of Bombay, Inhabitant, the lawful Son of the said deceased, all persons having any claim or demands on the said estate, or who are indebted thereto, are requested to make the same known to the administrator without delay,—Dated this 15th day of July 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of administration of all & singular the good, chattels, rights and credits of Lieutenant CHARLES BERNARD PARKER, late in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company on this establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay July 15th 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all & singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of CAETANO SEMOENS DE CARVALHO otherwise called CAETANO SEMOENS, formerly of Mozambique, but late of Bombay, Portuguese Gentleman, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court, Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay 10th July 1822

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last will and testament of PUNDLICK ANUNT POY, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to ANUNT PUNDLICK POY of the same place, Hindoo Inhabitant, the Eldest Son of the said deceased, and sole Executor of the said will, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay 15th July 1822

Advertisement

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of NICHOLAS WADE, late of Bombay, Clerk, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to JULIANA CHARLOTTE WADE, Widow of the said deceased, the executrix named in the said Will, All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized the eof,—Dated this 17th day of July 1822

FRED AYRTON,
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament, of LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN STUART JARDINE, late in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to JAMES HENRY CRAWFORD, of the same place, Esquire, the sole Executor therein named, all persons having Claims on the Estate of the said deceased, are therefore requested to send in the same to the said Executor, and all those who stand indebted thereto, to make payment of their respective debts to him without delay.

Bombay 10th July 1822.

To

The Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

There is, perhaps, no feeling more exhilirating to the human heart, than that occasioned by the revival of scenes, on which it had formerly dwelt with delight, but which, for a long period have been the objects of painful retrospection, because they could not be continued; there can be no greater joy, than that which we experience, when the brightest beams of hope break suddenly thro' the gloom of an almost hopeless despair.

Such, at least, was the feeling, and such was the joy, which animated the Seniors of Lodge No. 388, held from the Grand Lodge of Ireland, in His Majesty's 67th Regiment, on the celebration of the Anniversary of ST. JOHN BAPTIST.—For a hopeless space of some years, they had mourn'd over a gradual diminishment and decay, (together with a series of other unfortunate circumstances,) that threatened eventually, to pervade its Vitals, to undermine and destroy its very foundation.—*But* after the most strenuous efforts to restore it to its pristine strength and beauty, they were enabled to say on that day, that the wishes of their hearts were fulfilled, and their labors amply rewarded, by the increase, since their arrival at Sholapore, both in numbers and respectability of its Members, and consequently the restoration and security of its stability.

The Lodge proceeded in due Masonic Order, to the Bungalow of the Revd. George Martin, Military Chaplain at this station, where after the service set apart for the day, a most able and appropriate discourse was delivered by that gentleman; the sentiments of which will not be forgotten, while there remains of the body, one Member who was present.

The body then returned in like Order to the Lodge-Room, where after closing the Solemnities of the Day, they sat down to a dinner, which altho' it might not have boasted all the delicacies procurable, was good and substantial,—suffice it to say, there was abundance of every essential to enjoyment, and that *that* enjoyment was heightened throughout the day, by the harmony which prevailed, the enlivening Toasts that were given (among which our brethren in India were particularly remembered), the attendance of the Regimental Band and the countenance, and indulgence, of the superiors of the Regiment.

The following Song was composed for the occasion by brother J. M. of the Bombay Toughs.

THE LIGHTS OF MASONRY.

1ST.

There are Seven bright Stars that illumine the night,
They differ in splendor; yet still they fly,
From age unto age in the same path of flight,
Like a Flock of bright gems thro' the Vault of the Sky.
And seven bright colors are shining above,
An *Arch* in the Cloud, when the Storm passes by,
And they are a token of the Heavenly love,
And the Seven are one in Sweet Unity,—

CHORUS.

Oh! such is the light
So glorious!—So bright!
The Heav'n-born light of Free-Masonry.

2ND.

There are Seven bright Arts which illumine the Soul,
And lift it with gratitude up to the throne
Of Him, who alone can its passions controul
And bless it with feelings that spring from His Own;
Tho' often polluted beneath the false guise
Of Reason, or Science, their beauties may be,
Yet Oh! now they brighten the souls of the wise,
And give them His greatness and glory to see,
Who created from Night!
With Splendor so bright!
The Heaven-born light of Freemasonry.—

3RD.

When Meteors break thro' the Midnight gloom,
The burst of their Splendor—engages the Sight,
Their light is a Moment's,—it vanishes soon,
And leaves us again to the darkness of Night;—
But the glorious Ruler and bright Orb of Day,
From the East to the West resplendently,
Pursues the beaten track of his way,
Still gaining clearly, steadily.
Oh! such is the light!
Thus steady!—thus bright!
The Heaven-born light of Freemasonry.

4TH.

Some lights that are false as the Meteors beam,
From the Clouds of a dark Superstition have shot,
Enlightened by power; how pale is their gleam!
But the true light shall shine, when that power is not;
To *Meridian height* then travel we on,
(In the *true* Sun's course our path shall be,)
Where the Mists and the Clouds shall for ever be gone,
And where we shall find in Eternity
Its *essence* of light,
How unspeakably bright,
The Heaven-born light of Free-Masonry.—

To conclude, Mr. Editor, it was one of those halcyon Days to which fond Memory will hereafter look back as to a bright Beacon of joy, still reflecting happiness from the remembrance of its original splendor.

That each succeeding Anniversary may, if possible, be increasingly auspicious,—not only to 388, but to every legal body of free and accepted Masons within the compass of the round Globe, is the hearty prayer of

Your Obedient Servants,
Members of
LODGE No. 388

Camp near Sholapore, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 12TH JULY 1822.

By The Honorable the Governor in Council,

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following General Order by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, under date the 7th of last month, publishing a revised Statement of Surplus Offreckonings of the three Presidencies for the year 1816.

General Orders by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 7TH JUNE 1822.

An error having been discovered in the rate of Exchange assumed in the Statement of Bombay offreckonings for the year 1816, published in General Orders of the 24th April 1821, the Governor General in Council directs that the following revised Statement of Surplus Offreckonings of the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George and Bombay, for the same year, be published in General Orders for the information of all concerned.

Revised Statement (No. 1) of the Surplus Offreckonings of the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort Saint George, and Bombay, for the year 1816, shewing the Stipends of Officers of the Senior and Junior Lists at each Presidency, and the amount remaining to be divieed amongst the Colonels of Regiments and sharers of the consolidated Fund of the three Presidencies.

Fort William.

		Sa. Rs. As. P.	Sa. Rs. As. P.
Amount of the Surplus off eckonings for 1816. St. Rs.	4,13,201 8 0		
or Sa. Rupees	3,95,391 1 6		
Add Interest allowed by Government as per separate Account hereunto annexed.	22,996 1 2		
		4,18,387 0 0	
Deduct amount paid, or payable to nine Officers on the Retired and Junior Lists at £ 543 15 0 each.		37,462 8 0	
Nett Surplus appertaining to the Presidency of Fort William.			3,80,924 10 8

Fort St George.

Amount of the Surplus off eckonings of 1816, as per amended Statement received with Lieut. Col. and Secr. Casement's Letter (No. 405) of the 27th Feb. 1821, Madras Rupees.	2,093,89 8 4 or	1,94,948 13 0	
Deduct amount paid, or payable, to eight officers on the retired and Junior lists, at £ 543 15 0 each.		33,300 0 0	
Nett Surplus appertaining to the Presidency of Fort St. George.			1,61,648 13 0

Bombay.

Amount of the Surplus off-reckonings of 1816, as per Statement received with Lieut. Colonel and Secretary Worsley's letter (No. 128) of the 9th December 1818.			
Bombay Rupees.	109,039 3 82		
Or, as exhibited in the Statement (No. 1) published in Government General Orders dated the 24th April 1821, at the Commercial rate of Exchange, viz. Ca. Sa. Rs. 94 13 2 for 100 Bombay Rs.	1,03,405 7 10		
But, at the rate of exchange to be adopted under the orders of Government, as communicated in Lieut. Col. and Secretary Casement's Letter of the 29th April 1822 (viz. 350 Bombay, to 325 Calcutta Sicca Rupees) making a difference of Calcutta Sicca Rupees.	2,154 1 0		
The above sum, of B'bay Rs. 1,09,039 3 82 will only yield.		1,01,251 6 10	
Deduct amount paid, or payable, to four officers on the retired and Junior Lists at £ 543 15 each.		166,50 0 00	
Nett Surplus appertaining to the Presidency of Bombay,			84,601 6 10
Nett Surplus off-reckonings appertaining to the consolidated Fund of the three Presidencies.			6,27,114 14 6

Total number of Shares in the foregoing Surplus 82.

Amount of each Share (exclusive of eight pie, lost by Fraction Ca. Sa. Rupees,	7.648 7 7	
Do. do. exhibited in the Statement published in Govt. Genl. Orders of the 24th of April 1821.	7.674 11 10	
Difference to be refunded by each Share,		26 4 3

Excepting the undermentioned Shares for broken periods of the year 1816, upon whom the difference falls in the following proportion, viz.

Sharers of Fort William.

INFANTRY.

Lieutenant General William Palmer (the late) from the 1st of January to the 29th of May 1816,	10 1 2½	
Colonel Robert Haldane, from the 21st of May to the 31st of December 1816,	16 3 0½	
		26 4 3
Major Gen. Daniel Conyngham (the late), from the 1st of January to the 22d of June 1816,	12 7 2½	
Col. Thos. Hawkins (the late) from the 23d of June to the 31st of Dec. 1816,	13 13 0½	
		26 4 3

(Signed) WM. CASEMENT,
Lt. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Information having been received of the death of Lieut. Colonel J. S. Jardine of the 10th Regiment N. I. at the Cape of Good Hope on the 8th of January last, the following adjustment of rank and promotion is made in consequence.

2d Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieut. T. C. Rybott to be Adjutant vice Terrington deceased,—Date of appointment 14th June 1822.

STATION OF DEESA.

Lieut. D. Cunningham to be line Adj. vice Rybott, appointed Adj. 2d Regt. of Cavalry,—do. do.

Infantry.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Lieut. Col. M. Williams to take rank vice Jardine deceased,—Date of Rank 8th Jan. 1822.

Lieut. Col. George Midford, to take rank vice Imlach deceased,—9th April 1822.

PROMOTION.

Senior Major in the Army John Mayne to be Lieut. Colonel vice Barclay deceased,—19th April 1822.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Major Archibald Robertson, Capt. F. G. Richards and Lieut. G. F. Lawrie, to take rank vice Williams promoted,—9th January 1822.

7th Regt. N. I.

PROMOTION.

Senior Capt. James Morse, to be Major, and Lieut. Robert Sutherland to be Capt. vice Mayne promoted,—19th April 1822.

11th Regt. N. I.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Major P. Lodwick, Capt. E. F. Hamilton and Lieut. John Attenburrow, to take rank vice Midford promoted,—9th April 1822.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

F. WARDEN;
Chief Secretary

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 20TH JULY 1822.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

On Saturday last the third Sessions of oyer and terminer and jail delivery for this island commenced before the Hon'ble Sir A. Buller, Recorder, and his associates The following Gentlemen composed the grand jury.

GEORGE BARNES, ESQ. FOREMAN.

Wm Manwaring,	James Sindry,
Wm. T. Graham,	Thomas Riddock,
Wm. C. Bruce,	J. A. Macpherson,
C. McLeod,	James Fawcett,
A. Macintosh,	John Best,
W. Piell,	A. Inglis,
P. Stewart,	Thomas Sanders,
F. Bouchier,	Thomas Crawford,
T. D. Beaty.	James Forbes, and
	H. P. Hodges, *Esquires.*

After a short charge from the Hon'ble the Recorder, the Grand Jury retired. In the course of the Sessions they returned the following—

True bill against Balloo Moolna Mahomed Alpury for Larceny.

True bill against Donger Nursey for stealing in a dwelling house.

True bill against Bhima Lalla and Kanjee washerman for Burglary.

No bill against Shabiya Buyah Ghaty.

True bill against Purmanund Madowjee for receiving stolen goods.

True bill against Bhophia Bendia, Antoon Pedro, Joaó Rama and Bendia Rama for Burglary; & against Dewkey woman for receiving part of the goods stolen by them.

True bill against Suyajee Gunnesh Gooroo for stealing in a dwelling house.

True bill against Tajee Woman, Chintopunt Rhambutt, Hurry Wesswanath and Tulsatt Wilsett for Larceny; and against Janordun Chrustna Penday for receiving the stolen goods.

True bill against Goolam Moiden Kelsiker for Extortion.

The Grand Jury then presented that a deputation had, agreeably to the recommendation of his Lordship, visited the Jail, and that they found that the improvements recommended by the 1st Grand Jury had not been commenced; and they strongly recommended that the same should be again brought under the notice of Government. The Recorder having thanked the Grand Jury for their attendance, assured them their recommendation should be attended to and dismissed them.

The following is the result of the trials already had.

Balloo Moolna Mahomed, not guilty, and discharged by Proclamation.

Bhima Lalla and Kanjee washerman, guilty and sentenced to seven years' tranportation to Penang.

Donger Nursey, guilty and sentenced to three years' transportation to Penang.

Suyajee Gunnesh Gooroo, guilty and sentenced to 3 years' transportation to Penang.

Purmanund Madowjee, not guilty and discharged by Proclamation.

Nursey Luckmon Kamaty, guilty and sentenced to three years' transportation to Penang.

Tajee woman, and Chintoput Rhambutt, guilty and sentenced to seven years' transportation to Penang. Hurry Wisswanath and Talsett Wilsett not guilty and discharged.

Janordum Chrustna Penday, guilty and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Bombay Jail.

Bhophia Bendia, Antoon Pedro, Joaó Rama & Bendia Rama, guilty & sentenced to transportation to Penang;—Bhophia Bendia and Joaó Rama for life, and Antoon Pedro and Bendia Rama for 14 years. The woman Dewkey was found not guilty, and after a caution from the bench, discharged

There was nothing remarkable in any of these cases, excepting the last, which was a burglary of a very daring kind committed by a gang of thieves in the House of a Sowkar, or native banker, at Mahim. The gang were admitted into the house by the servant of the Sowkar The latter was beaten by two of the thieves and held down to the ground with a knife at his throat, while the others deliberately lighted a torch, broke open his chest and took out joys, jewels & cash to the amount of above 12,000 Rs. The servant & two of the thieves have escaped, they had been brought up and committed by the Court of Petty Sessions for the Burglary; but having been admitted to go out on Recognizance, they decamped and have not since been heard of. The charge was very clearly brought home to the other principal thieves, by the evidence of the prosecutor as to the identity of their persons, confirmed by other very strong and direct evidence of their guilt

There was considerable difficulty on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in forming a petit jury, owing in part to the smallness of the panel, only 23 names having been returned, some of which pleaded sickness. The Court was detained nearly an hour each day before the jury could be collected; and fines were imposed on the absentees. The Court adjourned on Thursday until this morning, to enable the Sheriff to return a new panel for the trial of Goolam Moyden Kelsiker for extortion.

The Nestor, Theaker, from London & the Mauritius, came in on Thursday; she has brought no late intelligence from England.

The Eliza, Captain J. G. Frith for this port arrived at the Isle of France the 5th June: on the 24th May in S. Lat. 6°. 30′ and East Longitude 80°. 30, she spoke the Hannah for this port, all well. His Majesty's Ship Ganges arrived at the Mauritius on the 5th June-

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ARRIVALS.—Lieut. S. A. Athill, Engineers.
Lieut. J. Whitaker, 1st | 8th Regt.
Capt. J. W. Stokoe, I. N. C.
Cadet, R. St. John, Infantry.
Cadet L. W. Hart, Infantry.
Lieut. and Adjt. W. G. Thurnam, 1st | 7th Regt.
Assist. Surgeon Robert Liddell,
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. R. Muldrum, 1st | 5th Regt.
Surgeon Charles Daw,

Nautical Chronicle AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 13th Ship Sydonie, Capt. E. Revell, from Mauritius the 28th of Feb. touched at Ceylon and Diego Garcia.

Do. 15th Ship Forbes, Capt. R. A. J. Roe from Muscat 2d July.

Do. 16th H. C. Surveying Ship Discovery, Lieut. R. Cogan, from Muscat, 10th July.

Do. 18th Ship Nestor (Free Trader) Capt. Edward Theaker, from London 4th January & Mauritius 27th June.

Passengers per Ship Forbes.

Mr. Hunter, Lieut. Reynolds, H. C. M., Mrs. Bruce, Miss Abrahams, Mrs. Roe, and Child.

Passengers per Ship Nestor.

Messrs W. A. Crawford, R. S. John, L. W. Hart, Robt. Liddell, and Mrs. Theaker.

DEPARTURES.—July 12th Brig Nelly, Commander James Newsom, to Calcutta.

Do. 16th Ship Volunteer, Capt. Thomas Waterman, to Calcutta, and returned back.

Passengers by Ship Volunteer.

Mr. Lamb, and Dr. Veary.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 28, Bark Dolphin, G. East, from Covelong 27th June; 30, Ship Exmouth, A. Bramwell, from Rangoon 9th May; do. H. M. Ship Leander, Chas. Richardson, from a Cruize; July 1, Ship Isabella, J. Wallis, from Covelong 30th June; 2, Ship General Palmer, F. Truscott, from Portsmouth 27th February; 3, Ship Pascoa, T. Taylor, from Rangoon 24th May.

DEPARTURES.—June 30, H. M. Sloop Curlew, G. R. Dunlop, on a Cruize; do. Schooner Swan, Thos. Ross, for Trincomalie; July 1, Ship Isabella, J. Wallis, for Calcutta; 2, H. M. Ship Leander, Chas. Richardson, on a Cruize with the Admiral; do. Bark Dolphin, G. East, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.]—June 18, French Ship L'Orthezien, Captain Laurent, from the Mauritius 28th April.

June 24 Mary G. H. Boyd from Jan. 4.

24 John Monro H. J. Green from Madras June 15

24 Udny T. Woodley from Muscat April 22.

24 James Scott R. Boon from China April 15

24 Duchess of Athol E. M. Daniels from London Feb. 13

24 H. M. S. Dauntless G. C. Gambier from Penang June 4

PASSENGERS PER DUCHESS OF ATHOLL.

From London.—Mrs. N. Fagan, Mrs. S. Frith, Mrs. J. M. King, Mrs. H. Manson, and Mrs. A. Clark; Misses E. Fagan, E. Frith, S. J. Frith, E. C. Frith, M. Manson, A. Clark, J. S. Patton, L. Allen, S. Morton, S. Winbolt, E. Molloy, and A. Patton; Captain W. H. L. Frith, Captain C. P. King, and Lieutenant S. Manson, Military Establishment of Bengal; Messrs. J. Patton, and A. F. Hawkins, Writers; Messrs. H. Clark, D. Campbell, J. Laing, and J. Leslie, Assistant Surgeons; Messrs. T. Morton, J. Padday, and R. Inglis, Free Merchants; Messrs. Ed. Galson, J. Williams, T. Pilken, J. Hutton, and G. Haslock Pilot Service; Messrs. J. B. Robinson, H. Moore, J. Campbell, D. C. Keiller, H. M. Graves, G. Rigg, G. D. Johnston, P. Schalch, J. H. Sankey, F. Knyvett, F. Winter, and J. Inglis, Cadets; E. Howell, and Janie, Native Servants to Captain Frith; Daniel Gunn, Native Pass such

Passengers per Mary from London.—Dwight David Gray, Merchant. From Madras.—Mrs. Edmond and Child, Doctor Limond; Captain Anderson, and Lieutenant Roadston, Madras Army; Lieutenants Taylor and Dallas, Bengal Army.

Passengers per James Scott, from China.—Messrs. John Anderson, William Dundas, and John Darwood. From Singapore.—Mrs. Alexander, and Mr. Robert Alexander, Lieutenant R. P. Fulcher, 20th Regiment of Native Infantry.

DEPARTURES.]—June 16, Ship Dunvegan Castle, Captain D. Campbell, to China.

17. Ship Scotia, Captain A. Agnew, to the Cape of Good Hope.

19. Portuguese Ship Camoens, Captain D. J. a Roza, to complete her loading for Lisbon.

—Ship Nerbudda, Capt. F. Pattick for Bombay.

20. Ship Liverpool, Capt. J. Green, to the Isle of France.

22. Ship Adamant, Capt. N. Easterby, for London.

23. Ship Zenobia, Captain J. Lihou, for China.

NATICAL NOTICE.

The ship Sherburne had arrived at China, every thing quiet at China, but no vessel with Opium on board allowed to enter their Ports.

The Dauntless left South America early in November, and New South Wales the 7th of April. The Honourable Company's Ships General Harris, and Marquis of Camden with the Ship Maitland (for Calcutta, from China, were at Penang.

The Ship John Munro saw four Ships in latitude 17° 30′ N. and longitude 85° 24′ E. standing to the Southward, wind then N. N. W.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 18th of July, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Henry Davies, Lieutenant Geo. Frankland, of the 65th Regiment of foot, to Miss Anne Mason.

BIRTHS.—At Bellary on the 25th ultimo, the Lady of Ensign Warrington, H. M. 67 Regiment, of a son.

At Dapoolie, on the 5th Instant the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Worthy, of a son.

At Surat, on Tuesday the 9th Instant, the Lady of John Romer, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Baroda in the 29th year of his age, early on the morning of the 28th ultimo, Conductor W. M. Davis of the Ordnance Department, leaving a disconsolate widow, child, and family to lament his loss.

He was a loving husband, a tender parent, and sincerely regretted by all his acquaintance.

In Rampart Row, on the morning of the 18th Instant, Francis Richard the Infant son of Mr. C. B. Boyce, aged 6 months and 15 days.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.]—On the 1st of July, Major John Ross Cleghorn, of Engineers, to Selina, eldest daughter of Edward Day, Esq. of Taunton, Somerset.

BIRTHS.]—On the 27th June, the Lady of Dr. N. Kellie, of a Daughter.

At Bangalore, on the 21st June the lady of William Fasken, Esq. M. D. Assistant Surgeon, 2d 22d I. of a Son.

At Bellary, on the 25th June the Lady of Ensign W. Warrington, H. M. 67th of a Son.

On the 16th June, at Ingeram, Mrs. Linares, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 4th March last, on board the Woodford, John Henry, the only Son of H. Chamier, Esq. C. S.

At Jaulnah, on the 31st May, Lieut. William Bogle, of the 1st Battalion Pioneers, sincerely and deservedly regretted, leaving a Widow and Infant Child to lament his loss.

At Chittledroog, on the 18th June Assistant Surgeon Selby, H. C. S.

On the 27th June to Miss N. Simpson, daughter of the late Captain Simpson, of the Madras Army, aged 33 years.

At Vellore, on the 25th June, Adjutant Green, of the 3d N. Vet. Bat. leaving a Widow and four young Children.

At the Black Town, on the 2d July, of the Spasmodic Cholera, Mr. Conductor Robert Macleod, aged 51 years.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 17th June A. Colvin, Esq. to Elizabeth, eldest Daughter of James Colvin, Esq.

On the 15th June Mr. Jno. Arratoon Vertaness, Assistant of Messrs. Cruttenden and Co. to Miss B. Jacob, youngest Sister of Mr. Carapiet Jacob, of this place.

On the 18th June William Graham, Esq. to Mrs. Eleanor Browne.

A Meerut, on the 25th May Dr. Urquhart, 22d N. I. to Miss Catharine Long.

BIRTHS.—On the 14th June Mrs. P. Sutherland, of a Son.

At Meerut, on the 4th June the Lady of J. H. Matthews, Esq. Pay Master of H. M. 14th Regt of a Daughter.

On the 19th June Mrs. William Denman, of a Son.

On the 19th June the Lady of James Erving, Esq. C. S. of a Daughter.

At Nusseerabad, on the 5th June the Lady of C. W. Welchman, Esq. M. D., of a Son.

At Dinapore on the 19th of April, the Lady of Captain George Mathers, of H. M. 59th of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Dacca, on the 14th June Lieutenant Charles Boyd, Adjutant of the 2d 13th N. I.

At Hamper, on the 5th June Fanny Lydia, Daughter of Captain W. P. Cooke, D. Judge Adv. Gen. 2d Div.

On the 18th June Elizabeth Emily, the infant Daughter of the Rev. S. Trewin.

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Monday, June 24, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 10d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 11d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 2s. per do. } nominal.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Loan of 1822, 14 per cent. prem.
New Loan 17½ " "

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the Ship General Palmer, Captain F. Truscott, from Portsmouth the 27th of February.

PASSENGERS—Mrs. Gibbon, Miss Gascoigne, Miss Flower; Captain C. Farquharson, Captain Crichton, Mr. Gibbon, Messrs. Tollemache, Campbell, Dale, Reynolds, Wilson & Hodgson.

His Excellency The Honorable Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart. and A. C. B. embarked on Thursday last under the customary honors—when the Flag Ship stood out to Sea. The Leander returned to the Roads on Sunday, when His Excellency landed.

Sup. to the Gov. Gaz. July 2d 1822.

Since last Thursday, the Ships Exmouth, Captain Bramwell, and Pascoa, Captain Taylor, from Rangoon—the Isabella, Captain Wallis, from Covelong—with H. M. S. Leander, Captain Richardson, C. B. and the General Palmer, Captain Truscott, have arrived in the road. H. M. Sloop Curlew, with the Schooner Swan, have sailed for Trincomalies, and the Isabella for Calcutta.

Gov. Gaz. July 4th 1822.

The Ship Apollo, Captain Tennant from London the 13th of March, Madeira the 26th the Isle of France the 7th of June Point de Galle the 29th, and Cuddalore the 3d of July, anchored in the Roads this morning

Passengers:—Col. Hardy, landed at Point de Galle; Mr. Stephenson and Family landed at Cuddalore; Capt. and Mrs. Hodgson for Madras.—For Calcutta: Mrs. Tomlin, Mrs. Morris, Miss Gawlette, Miss Scotney, A. Prinsep, Esq. Lieut. Bell, Messrs. Mitchell, Burnett, M'Donald, and Nisbett.

[*Gov. Gaz. July 4*

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.
Remittable, ... 18 8 *a* 18 0
Non-Remittable, ... 10 12 *a* 10 4

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.
Discount on Private Bills ..... 8 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange 8 ———
Interest on Loans on Deposit ..... 8 ———

BANK SHARES—Premium 38 *a* 40 per Cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
s d s d		s d s d
2 0 *a* 2 1	On London 6 Months' sight.	
	per Sicca Rupee	2 1 *a* 2 1½
	Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees	98
	Madras ditto, 96 *a* 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.	
	Bills on Court of Directors, 12 Months' sight, 18 *a* 20 per Cent.	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, Sa. Rs.	205 8 *a* 206 4	per 100
Dubloons, ...	31 0 *a* 31 8	each
Joes, or Pezas, ...	17 8 *a* 17 12	„
Dutch Ducats, ...	4 4 *a* 4 12	„
Louis D'ors, ...	8 4 *a* 8 8	„
Silver 5 Franc pieces, ...	191 4 *a* 191 8	per 100
Star Pagodas, ...	8 6½ *a* 8 7 6	each.
Sovereigns, ...	10 0 *a* 10 8	
Bank of England Notes,	9 8 *a* 10 0	

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

JUNE 13, 1822.

Mr. Charles Cary, Commercial Resident at Runpore.

Mr. Frederick Nepean, Commercial Resident at Luckipore.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Government Gazette.

SIR,

I have lately received from England some papers, descriptive of the proceedings of the Noblemen and Gentlemen, who have associated themselves with the view of promoting the improvement of Prison Discipline and the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, and I have been requested to use my endeavours in this country, in aid of the benevolent exertions of the Society in question.

The Society commenced its labours in the year 1815, its views being principally directed to collect the most accurate information relative to the prevalence of Juvenile Delinquency, and to devise the best means of checking it. In investigating the extent of youthful depravity, and the chief causes of its extraordinary and still advancing increase, the Committee had little difficulty in ascertaining that the causes which first led to youthful aberration from virtue, were, 1st, the

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page.)

neglect of moral aud religious education: 2dly, the want of suitable employment for Children in early life, whence arise habits of idleness and dissipation permanently injurious to their future welfare; and lastly the strong temptation to dishonesty which has too frequently of late years prevailed from a want of the necessaries of life

In addition to these primary causes, the Committee have specified the existence of organized establishments for the corruption of youth of both sexes, the severity of the Penal Laws, and the inefficient state of Prison Discipline.

My limits will not permit me to follow the Reports of the Committee in their detailed description of the injurious operation of these causes, nor is it my intention to enlarge upon the arrangements which have been adopted for introducing a more efficient system of discipline in Prisons, which important measures have already attracted the attention, and occupied the consideration of the Legislature. My purpose is rather to promulgate the proceedings of the Society in repressing Juvenile delinquency, and to point out the expedients which they have recommended for its prevention, in the anxious hope that I may be instrumental in influencing the Community of this Presidency to contribute towards the success of measures so useful, so benevolent, and so unexceptionably judicious.

The following passage extracted from one of the Reports of the Committee exhibits a striking picture of some of the means by which youth of both sexes are initiated and confirmed in habits of depravity and vice.

"There exist in this Metropolis and its "vicinity, houses of public resort, technically termed Flash-houses: some of these, "boys and girls frequent, in company with "the most notorious thieves; others seem "exclusively appropriated to youth of both "sexes. The Report of the Police Committee and the evidence upon which "that report was founded, will furnish more "detailed information to those who may "wish to acquire it; here it is enough to "say, that no terms can characterize the "diabolical depravity, the gross profligacy, "the detestable practices, which are there "suffered to range at will, uncontrolled, "and unrestrained. In those retreats of "infamy, children live in habits of promiscuous prostitution; dram drinking pervails in all its horrors; rapine and theft "are planned, arranged and matured. Woe "be to the child who once enters these "sinks of iniquity; at once assailed by example, temptation and deliberate seduction! If still untainted by crime, hence "he dates his first transgression; if conversant with petty offences only, hence "he plunges into all the depths of vice and "misery; here he finds a ready associate in "guilt, an instructor in the arts of depredation, a sale for the counits of his dishonest industry. Ingenuity [illegible] to corrupt and destroy the powerful means of virtue; to debase and pollute a seeds of virtuation. And yet these scenes "rising gener[illegible]en continue to exist, and tho' "of abominatio to the indignation of the public, "exposed bold[illegible] "the eye of the police, in the very heart of "that Metropolis where is placed the seat "of Government—Nay, strange to say, "some have even expressed a doubt as to "the propriety of their suppression, on the "supposition, that occasionally they have "been the m[illegible]ring the apprehension "of notor[illegible]making known "their[illegible] But "day dreams, and utterly extirpate all "these nurseries for depravity, and retreats "of vice."

It is impossible to peruse this forcible, though distresting representation, without shuddering at the deliberate and systematic encouragement by which early depravity is strengthened and fostered, and without an eager desire to assist in providing the means of correction for such dreadful excesses.

At a meeting of the Society which took place on the 23d of May 1820, it was represented that there was reason to believe that in the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark, there were upwards of 8000 Boys who derived their subsistence from the daily perpetration of Offences. I quote from the 2nd Report of the Committee, one lamentable instance of early crime and wretchedness.

M. M. a Girl Eight years of age was found in solitary confinement in one of the prisons in the Metropolis. She had been committed for one month, on a charge of child stealing. It appeared the Parents had driven this Girl into the streets, to beg, sing ballads, or sell matches, and whenever she went home without money, she was severely beaten and turned out of doors. This cruelty had probably induced her to entice a little child from its home, with a view to take off its cloathes, in attempting which she was detected. The time of imprisonment being just expired, she must have been turned into the streets, helpless and destitute, if the visitors had not placed her in the temporary Refuge. Her conduct was satisfactory and she has been placed at a respectable manufactory in the vicinity of the Metropolis.

With the view of diminishing the temptation to dishonesty by every practicable precaution, and reclaiming those who had deviated from the paths of integrity, it was stated at the same meeting that the Society had adopted arrangements for the relief of destitute Boys, desirous of abandoning their vicious habits, but who without such assistance must have recurred to dishonest practices for support; that the success of the Society in reforming a considerable number of youthful criminals had been highly satisfactory; but that it was greatly to be regretted that the low state of its finances had obliged the Committee to reject the earnest petitions of many who had the strongest claims for assistance.

A part of the premises of another charitable Institution had been temporarily allotted for the reception of distressed persons released from prison. Of 210 Individuals admitted, 177 had been provided with employment, restored to their friends or passed to their respective Parishes. To many friendless Prisoners it had been found advisable to give small sums on their being discharged from Goals, to prevent an immediate recurrence to dishonest practices, but in consequence of the low state of the funds of the Society, the number of [illegible]relieved bore a small proportion to the numerou[illegible] which had been received.

[illegible]sult of affording a temporary refuge to persons under the above circumstances having proved satisfactory, the Committee of the Society have proposed the establishment of a distinct Temporary Asylum for the penitent and necessitous when discharged from prison, especially with a view to rescue Juvenile Offenders from a continuance in the habits of misery and guilt; and to enable them to accomplish this work of genuine charity they have appealed to the liberality of the public.

The inadequacy of the funds of the Society cannot justly be ascribed to want of countenance from those whose approbation and influence are likely to promote the success of the [illegible]tution. On the contrary the public voice [illegible]animous in its favor. Persons of all classes [illegible]d all opinions have come forward to re[illegible]end it, while individuals of the highest [illegible]he most splendid reputation, and the [illegible]nblemished virtue have sanctioned it, [illegible]llug their names among its Patron[illegible] and Officers. The managing Committee is composed of many persons of respectability, talents and influence, whose names are a pledge for the judicious and faithful appropriation of the funds.

In making the appeal which I now do to the liberality of the European public of Calcutta in behalf of the Society for preventing Juvenile delinquency, I am aware that the local calls on our charity are so numerous that little can be spared for the relief of more distant exigency. But it will not be contended that this rule is to be rigorously acted upon without exception; because we happen to be resident in India, we cannot be totally indifferent to the distresses of our countrymen at home; nor can it be desirable that we should so far forget the ties which bind us to our native soil as as to refuse all association with our friends and countrymen in England, in their benevolent undertakings. Every feeling of patriotism and eularged charity forbid such an assumption. On the contrary it is wise and laudable to cherish every impulse which tends to identify us with the land of our hopes.

Even in a selfish point of view, we surely should take some interest in promoting the success of a Society whose views are directed to the prevention of domestic crime and disorder; most of us indulge the hope of returning to England, and is it of no importance to our comfort that fraud and vice should be checked, that the highways should not be infested by robbers, and that our dwellings should be protected from nightly depredation?

Applications to the benevolence of this Society for general objects of charity or national utility have ever been favourably received. In the conviction that none will be thought more deserving of the liberal support of our countrymen in every quarter of the Globe, than that which forms the subject of this address, the present appeal is confidently made.

I am, &c.

19th June, 1822. A CIVIL SERVANT.

P. S. Copies of the Reports of the Committee and some Pamphlets relating to the objects of the Society have been lodged for public inspection with Messrs. Palmer and Co. and Messrs. Alexander and Co. who with Messrs, McClintock, Morton and Co. have kindly consented to receive Subscriptions for the Institution.

PATRON AND VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE SOCIETY.

PATRON

H. R. H. The DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K. G.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

The Marquis of Buckingham,	Lord Nugent,
The Marquis of Lansdown,	Lord Althorpe,
Earl of Derby,	Rt. Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, M. P.
Earl of Albemarle,	Rt. Hon. Wm. Sturges Bourne, M. P.
Earl of Dartmouth,	Rt. Hon. J. C. Villers, M. P.
Earl of Harcourt,	Hon. Geo. Anson, M. P.
Earl of Hardwicke,	Sir T. Dyke Ackland, Bart. M. P.
Earl of Grosvenor,	Sir T. Baring, Bart. M. P.
Earl of Liverpool,	Sir James Mackintosh, M. P.
Earl of Rosslyn,	Sir William Anson,
Earl of Harrowby,	T. W. Coke, Esq. M. P.
Earl of Darnley,	William Dickenson, Esq. M. P.
The Lord Bishop of Chichester,	J. G. Estcourt, Esq. M. P.
The Lord Bishop of Chester,	W. H. Freemantle, Esq. M. P.
The Lord Bishop of St. Asaph,	William Manning, Esq.
Lord Holland,	[illegible]mes Scarlett, Esq. [illegible] P.
Lord Lynevor,	[illegible]mith, Esq. M. P.
Lord Grenville,	[illegible] Wilberforce, Esq. M. P.
Lord Auckland,	
Lord Lilford,	
Lord Calthorpe,	
Lord Rocksavage,	
[illegible]	

It is almost unnecessary to call the particular attention of our readers to the letter from A Civil Servant, published in our preceding columns. The subject, of itself, speaks with sufficient force to those benevolent feelings which must always warm the heart of every Englishman, when the distressed condition of his countrymen, and the gratifying prospect of substantial improvement, are brought to his special consideration. Among the glories of England, its victories, its triumphs, and its unbounded charities, nothing can be more honorable to the nation than the efforts that are continually and universally made for the moral amelioration of the lower classes, and for the purpose of instruction. Numerous as the institutions and establishments are, which have been devised by generous and humane individuals, they are all directed to the same great object, the intellectual and moral good of our fellow-creatures; and we are glad to see men of talents and education again laying aside their political prejudices, to unite in an undertaking more vitally important to the best interests of of the rising generation than all the abstract question of policy, and Utopian schemes about the science of government, that have latterly been forced upon public attention. The reform of juvenile delinquents has something more practical in it, and is admirably and peculiarly calculated to give comfort and security to Society. We therefore trust that the appeal now made to our fellow countrymen in the East will not be in vain.

[*Govt. Gaz. June 20th*

The weather continues wet and drizzly. A Correspondent at Jubbulpore, whose letter is dated the 10th instant, states, that the rains had commenced gently, but that some people still used tatties. At Neemuch, the rains had regularly set in on the 5th instant, and had done considerable damage to the unfinished houses. Accounts from Delhi, of 4th instant, state that the weather was excessively hot and oppressive, and that they had had no hot winds even up to that date.

[*India Gaz. June 24*, 1822.

English Extracts.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER; *JANUARY 6,*

AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, DEC.—At 12 o'clock this day, the President of the United States transmitted to the both Houses of Congress, by Mr. S. L. Gouverneur the following Message:—

"*Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,*—The progress of our affairs since the last session has been such as may justly be claimed and expected, under a government deriving all its powers from an enlightened people, and under laws formed by their representatives, on great consideration, for the sole purpose of promoting the welfare and happiness of their constituents. In the execution of those laws, and of the powers vested by the constitution in the executive, unremitted attention has been paid to the great objects to which they extend. In the concerns which are exclusively internal, there is good cause to be satisfied with the result. The laws have had their due operation and effect. In those relating to foreign Powers, I am happy to state, that peace and amity are preserved with all by a strict observance on both sides of the rights of each. In matters touching our commercial intercourse, where a difference of opinion has existed in any case, as to the conditions on which it should be placed, each party has pursued its own policy, without giving just cause of offence to the other. In this annual communication, especially when it is addressed to a new Congress, the whole scope of our political concerns naturally comes into view: that error, if such have been committed, may be corrected; that [illegible]y be defects, which have become manifest, may be remedied; and, on the other hand, that measures which were adopted on due deliberation, and which experience has shown are just in themselves, and essential to the public welfare, should be persevered in and supported. In performing this necessary and very important duty, I shall endeavour to place before you, on its merits, every subject that is thought to be entitled to your particular attention in as distinct and clear a light as I may be able.

"By an act of the 3d of March, 1815, so much of the several acts as imposed higher duties on the tonnage of foreign vessels, and on the manufactures and productions of foreign nations, when imported into the United States in foreign vessels, than when imported

in vessels of the United States, were repealed, so far as respected the manufactures and productions of the nation to which such vessel belonged, on the condition that the repeal should take effect only in favour of my foreign nation, when the Executive should be satisfied that such discriminating duties, to the disadvantage of the United States, had likewise been repealed by such nation. By this act, a proposition was made to all nations to to place our commerce with each on a basis which, it was presumed, would be acceptable to all. Every nation was allowed to bring its manufactures and productions into our ports, and take the manufactures and productions of the United States back to their ports, in their own vessels, on the same condition that they might be transported in vessels of the United States; and, in return, it was required that a like accommodation should be granted to the vessels of the United States in the ports of other Powers. The articles to be admitted or prohibited on either side formed no part of the proposed arrangement. Each party would retain the right to admit or prohibit such articles from the other as it thought proper, and on its own conditions.

"When the nature of commerce between the United States and every other country was taken into view, it was thought that this proposition would be considered fair, and even liberal, by every Power. The exports of the United States consist generally of articles of the first necessity, and of raw materials, in demand for foreign manufactures; and productions of any foreign country, even when disposed of there to advantage, may be brought in a single vessel. This observation is more especially applicable to those countries from which manufactures alone are imported, but it applies in a great extent to the European dominions of every European Power, and, in a certain extent, to all the colonies of those powers. In placing, then, the navigation precisely on the same ground, in the transportation of exports and and imports between the United States and other countries, it was presumed that all was offered which could be desired. It seemed to be the only proposition which could be devised which would retain even the semblance of equity in our favour.

"Many considerations of great weight gave us a right to expect that this commerce should be extended to the colonies, as well as to the European dominions, of other Powers. With the latter, especially with countries exclusively manufacturing, the advantage was manifestly on their side. An indemnity for that loss was expected from a trade with the colonies; and with the greater reason, as it was known that the supplies which the colonies derived from us were of the highest importance to them, their labour being bestowed with so much greater profit in the culture of other articles; and because, likewise, the articles of which those supplies consisted, forming so large a proportion of the exports of the United States, were never admitted into any of the ports of Europe, except in case of great emergency, to avert a serious calamity. When no article is admitted which is not required to supply the wants of the party admitting it, and admitted then, not in favour of any particular country, to the disadvantage of others, but on conditions equally applicable to all, it seems just that the articles thus admitted and invited should be carried thither in the vessels of the country affording such supply; and that the reciprocity should be found in a corresponding accommodation on the other side. By allowing each party to participate in the transportation of such supplies, on the payment of equal tonnage, a strong proof was afforded of an accommodating spirit. To abandon to it the transportation of the whole would be a sacrifice which ought not to be expected. The demand, in the present instance, would be the more unreasonable, in consideration of the inequality existing in the trade with the parent country.

"Such was the basis of our system, as established by the act of 1815, and such its true character. In the year in which this act was passed, a treaty was concluded with Great Britain, in strict conformity with its principles, in regard to her European dominions. To her colonies, however, in the West Indies and on this continent, it was not extended, the British Government claiming the exclusive supply of those colonies, and from our own ports, and of the productions of the colonies in return, in her own vessels. To this claim the United States could not assent, and, in consequence, each party suspended the intercourse in the vessels of the other, by a prohibition which still exists.

"The same conditions were offered to France, but not accepted. Her Government has demanded other conditions, more favourable to her navigation, and which should also give extraordinary encouragement to her manufactures and productions in the ports of the United States. To these it was thought improper to accede, and, in consequence, the restrictive regulations which had been adopted on her part being countervailed on the part of the United States, the direct commerce between the two counties, in the vessels of each party has been in a great measure suspended. It is much to be regretted that, although a negotiation has been long pending, such is the diversity of views entertained on the various points which have been brought into discussion, that there does not appear to be any reasonable prospect of its early conclusion.

"It is my duty to state, as a cause of very great regret, that very serious differences have occured in this negociation respecting the construction of the 8th article of the Treaty of 1803, whereby Louisiana was ceded to the United States; and likewise respecting the seizure of the Apollo, in 1820, for a violation of our revenue laws. The claim of the Government of France has excited not less surprise than concern, because there does not appear to be a just foundation for it, in either instance. By the 8th article of the treaty referred to, it is stipulated that, after the expiration of 12 years, during which it was provided, by the preceding or 7th article, that the vessels of France and Spain should be admitted into the ports of the ceded territory, without paying higher duties on merchandise, of tonnage on the vessels, than such as were paid by the citizens of the United States, the ships of France should for ever afterwards be placed on the footing of the most favoured nation. By the obvious construction of this article, it is presumed that it was intended that no favour should be granted to any Power in in those ports to which France should not be forthwith entitled; nor should any accommodation be allowed to another Power on conditions to which she would not, also, be entitled upon the same conditions. Under this construction, no favour or accommodation could be granted to any Power to the prejudice of France. By allowing the equivalent allowed by those Powers, she would always stand, in those ports, on the footing of the most favoured nation. But if this article should be construed as that France should enjoy of right, and without paying the equivalent, all the advantages of such condisions as might be allowed to other Powers, in return for important concessions made by them, then the whole character of the stipulation would be changed; she would not be placed on the footing of the most favoured nation, but on a footing held by no other nation; she would enjoy all the advantages allowed to them, in consideration of like advantages allowed to us, free from every and any condition whatever.

"As little cause has the Government of France to complain of the seizure of the Apollo, and the removal of other vessels from the waters of the St. Mary's. It will not be denied that every nation has a right to regulate its commercial system as it thinks fit, and to enforce the collection of its revenue, provided it be done, without an invasion of the rights of other Powers. The violation of its revenue laws is an offence which all nations punish; the punishment of which gives no just cause of complaint to the Power to which the offenders belong, provided it be extended to all equally. In this case, every circumstance which occured indicated a fixed purpose so violate our revenue laws. Had the party intended to have pursued a fair trade, he would have entered our ports, and paid the duties; or had he intended to have carried on a legitimate circuitous commerce with the United States, he would have entered the port of some other Power, landed his goods at the custom-house according to law, and shipped and sent them in the vessels of such Power, or of some other Power which might lawfully bring them free from such duties, to a port of the United States. But the conduct of the party in this case was altogether different. He entered the river St. Mary's, the boundary between the United States and Florida, and took his position on the Spanish side, on which, in the whole extent of the river, there was no town, no port, or custom-house, and scarcely any settlement. His purpose, therefore, was not to sell his goods to the inhabitants of Florida, but to the United States, in exchange for their productions, which could not be done without a direct and palpable breach of our laws. It is known that a regular systematic plan had been formed by certain other persons for the violation of our revenue system, which made it the more necessary to check the proceeding in its commencement.

"That the unsettled bank of a river so remote from the Spanish garrisons and population could give no protection to any party, in such a practice, is believed to be in strict accord with the law of nations. It would not have comported with a friendly policy in Spain herself, to have established a custom-house there, since it could have subserved no other purpose than to elude our revenue laws. But the Government of Spain did not adopt that measure. On the country, it is understood that the Captain General of Cuba, to whom an application to that effect was made by these adventurers, had not acceded to it. The condition of those provinces for many years before they were ceded to the United States need not now be dwelt on. Inhabited by different tribes of Indians, and an inroad for every kind of adventurer, the jurisdiction of Spain may be said to have been almost exclusively confined to her garrisons. It certainly could not extend to places where she had no authority. The rules, therefore, applicable to settled countries, governed by laws, could not be deemed so to the deserts of Florida, and to the occurrences there. It merits attention, also, that the territory had been ceded to the United States, by a treaty, the ratification of which had not been refused, and which has since been performed. Under such circumstances, therefore, Spain becomes less responsible for such acts committed there, and the United States more at liberty to exercise authority, to prevent so great a mischief. The conduct of this Government has, in every instance, been conciliatory and friendly to France. The construction of our revenue law, in its application to such cases, which have formed the ground of such serious complaint on her part, and the order to the collector of St. Mary's, in accord with it, were given two years before these cases occured, and in reference, to a breach which was attempted by the subjects of another Power. Its application, therefore, to the cases in question was inevitable. As soon as the treaty by which these provinces were ceded to the United States was ratified, and all danger or further breach of our revenue laws ceased, an order was given for the release of the vessel which had been seized, and for the dismission of the libel which had been instituted against her.

"The principles of the system of reciprocity, founded on the law of the 3d March, 1815, have been since carried into effect with the kingdom of the Netherlands, Sweden, Prussia, and with Hamburgh, Bremen, Lubeck, and Oldenburgh, with a provision made by subsequent laws, in regard to the Netherlands, Prussia, Hamburgh, and Bremen, that such produce and manufactures as could only be, or most usually were, first shipped from the ports of these countries, the same being imported in vessels wholly belonging to their subjects, should be considered and admitted as their own manufactures and productions.

"The Government of Norway has, by an ordinance, opened the ports of that part of the dominions of the King of Sweden to the vessels of the United States upon the payment of no other or higher duties than are paid by the Norwegian vessels, from whatever place arriving, and with whatever articles laden. They have requested the reciprocal allowance for the vessels of Norway in the ports of the United States. As this privilege is not within the scope of the act of the 3d of March, 1815, and can only be granted by Congress, and as it may involve the commercial relations of the Union with other nations, the subject is submitted to the wisdom of Congress.

"I have presented thus fully to your view our commercial relations with other Powers, that, seeing them in detail with each Power, and knowing the basis on which they rest, Congress may in its wisdom decide whether any change ought to be made, and if any, in what respect. If this basis is unjust or unreasonable, surely it ought to be abandoned; but if it be just and reasonable, and any change in it will make concessions subversive of the principles of equality, and tending in its consequences to sap the foundations of our prosperity, then the reasons are equally strong for adhering to the ground already taken. and supporting it by such further regulations as may appear to be proper, should any additional support be found necessary.

"The question concerning the construction of the first article of the Treaty of Ghent has been, by a joint act of the Representatives of the United States and of Great Britain, at the Court of St. Petersburgh, submitted to the decision of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia. The result of that submission has not yet been received. The commissioners under the 6th article of that treaty having been able to agree on their decision, their reports to the Governments, comformably to the provisions of the treaty, may be expected at an early day.

"With Spain, the treaty of February, 22, 1819, has been partly carried into execution. Possession of East and West Florida has been given to the United States: but the officers charged with that service, by an order from his Catholic Majesty, delivered by his Minister to the Secretary of State, and transmitted by a special agent to the Captain-General of Cuba, to whom it was directed, and in whom the government of those provinnes was vested, have not only omitted, in contravention of the orders of their Sovereign, the performance of the express stipulation to deliver over the archives and documents relating to the property and sovereignity of those provinces, all of which it was expected would have been delivered either before or when the troops were withdrawn, but defeated since every effort of the United States to obtain them, especially those of the greatest importance. This omission has given rise to several incidents of a painful nature, the character of which will be fully disclosed by the documents which will hereafter be communicated.

"In every other circumstance the law of the 3d March last, for carrying into effect that treaty, has been duly attended to. For the execution of that part which preserved in force, for the government of the inhabitants for the term specified, all the civil, military, and judicial powers exercised by the existing Government of those provinces, an adequate number of officers, as was presumed, were appointed, and ordered to their respective stations. Both provinces were formed into one territory, and a governor appointed for it; but in consideration of the pre-existing division, and of the distance and difficulty of communication between Pensacola, the residence of the Governor of West Florida, and St. Augustine, that of the Governor of East Florida, at which places the inconsiderable population of each province was principally collected, two secretaries were appointed, one to reside at Pensacola, and the other at St. Augustine. Due attention was likewise paid to the execution of the laws of the United States relating to the revenue and the slave trade which were extended to these provinces. The whole territory was divided into three collection districts,—that part lying between the river St. Mary's and Cape Florida forming one; that from the Cape to the Apalachicola another, and that from the Apalachicola to the Perdido the third. To these districts the usual number of revenue officers were appointed; and to secure the due operation of these laws, one judge and a district attorney were appointed to reside at St. Pensacola, and likewise one judge and a district attorney to reside at St. Augustine, with a specified boundary between them; and one marshal for the whole, with authority to appoint a deputy. In carrying this law into effect, and especially that part of it relating to the powers of the existing government of those provinces, it was thought important, in consideration of the short term for which it was to operate, and the radical change which would be made at the approaching session of Congress, to avoid expense, to make no appointment which should not be absolutely necessary to give effect to those powers, to withdraw none of our citizens from other pursuits, whereby to subject the government to claims which could not be gratified, and the parties to losses which it would be painful to witness.

"It has been seen with much concern that in the performance of these duties a collision arose between the governor of the territory and the judge appointed for the western district. It was presumed that the law under which this transitory government was organized, and the commissions which were granted to the officers who were appointed to execute each branch of the system, and to which the commissions were adapted, would have which they were understood in the same sense by them in Much allowance is due to all by the executive. each branch of the system; officers employed in as there is good cause to believe, and the more so ed under a conviction that he was that each act- wer which he undertook to possessed the the officer holding the principal exercise. Of think it proper to observe that he accepted the station it with reluctance, in compliance with the invitation given him, and from a high sense of duty to his country, being willing to contribute to the consummation of an event which would ensure complete protection to an important part of our Union, which had suffered much from incursion and invasion, and to the defence of which his valuable and patriotic services had usefully

system, is apparent. This subject, therefore, is recommended to the early consideration of Congress.

"In compliance with an injunction of the law of the 3d of March last, three commissioners have also been appointed, and a board organized, for carrying into effect the eleventh article of the treaty above recited, making provision for the payment of such of our citizens as have well founded claims on Spain of the character specified by that treaty. This board has entered on its duties and made some progress therein. The commissioner and Surveyor of his Catholic Majesty, provided for by the fourth article of the treaty, have not yet arrived in the United States, but are soon expected. As soon they do arrive, corresponding appointments will be made, & every facility be afforded for the due execution of this service.

"The Government of his Most Faithful Majesty, since the termination of the last session of Congress, has been removed from Rio de Janeiro to Lisbon, where a revolution similar to that which had occurred in the neighbouring kingdom of Spain had in like manner been sanctioned by the accepted and pledged faith of the reigning Monarch. The diplomatic intercourse between the United States and the Portuguese dominions, interrupted by this important event, has not yet been resumed: but the change of internal administration having already materially affected the commercial intercourse of the United States with the Portuguese dominions, the renewal of the public missions between the two countries appears to be advisable at an early hour.

"It is understood that the colonies in South America have had great success during the present year, in the struggle for their independence. The new Government of Columbia has extended its territories and considerably augmented its strength; and at Buenos Ayres, where civil dissension had for some time before prevailed, greater harmony & better order appear to have been established. Equal success has attended their efforts in the provinces on the Pacific. It has long been manifest that it would be impossible for Spain to reduce these colonies by force; and equally so, that no conditions short of their independence would be satisfactory to them. It may therefore be presumed, and it is earnestly hoped, that the Government of Spain guided by enlightened and liberal councils, will find it to comport with its interests, and due to its magnanimity, to terminate this exhausting controversy on that basis. To promote this result by friendly counsel with the Government of Spain, will be the object of the Government of the United States.

"In conducting the fiscal operations of the year. It has been found necessary to carry into full effect the act of the last session of Congress, authorizing a loan of five millions of dollars. This sum has been raised at an average premium of five dollars fifty-nine hundredths per cent. upon stock, bearing an interest at the rate of five per cent. per ann. redeemable at the option of the Government after the 1st day of January, 1835.

"There has been issued, under the provision of the Act, four millions seven hundred & thirty-five thousand two hundred & ninety-six dollars thirty cents, of five per cent, stock: & there has been, or will be, redeemed during the year, three millions one hundred and ninety-seven thousand thirty dollars seventy-one cents, of Louisiana six per cent. and deferred stock, and Mississippi stock. There has, therefore, been an actual increase of the public debt, contracted during the year, of one million five hundred and thirty-eight thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars, sixty-nine cents.

"The receipts into the Treasury from the 1st of January to the 30th of September last have amounted to sixteen millions two hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and ninety-seven dollars, seventy cents, which, with the balance of one million one hundred and ninety-eight thousand four hundred and sixty-one dollars, twenty one cents, in the Treasury on the former day, make the aggregate sum of seventeen millions four hundred and seventeen thousand six hundred and fifty-eight dollars, ninety-one cents.

"The payments from the Treasury during the same period have amounted to fifteen millions six hundred and forty five thousand and two hundred and eighty-eight dollars, forty-seven cents; leaving in the Treasury, on the last mentioned day, the sum of one million seven hundred and sixty-two thousand three hundred and seventy dollars, forty-four cents. It is estimated that the receipts of the fourth quarter of the year will exceed the demands which will be made on the Treasury during the same period; and that the amount in the Treasury on the 30th of September last, will be increased on the first day of January next.

"At the close of the last session it was anticipated, that the progressive diminution of the public revenue in 1819 and 1820, which had been the result of the languid state of our foreign commerce in those years, had, in the latter year, reached its extreme point of depression. It has however, been ascertained, that that point was reached only at the termination of the first quarter of the present year. From that time until the 30th September last, the duties secured have exceeded those of the corresponding quarters of the last year, one million one hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars; whilst the amount of debentures issued during the three first quarters of this year, is nine hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars less than that of the same quarters of the last year.

"There are just grounds to believe that the improvement which has occurred in the revenue, during the last mentioned period, will not only be maintained, but that it will progressively increase through the next and several succeeding years, so as to realize the results which were presented upon the subject, by the official reports of the Treasury, at the commencement of the last session of Congress.

"Under the influence of the most unfavourable circumstances, the revenue for the next and subsequent years, to the year 1825, will [NOT] exceed the demands at present authorized by law.

"It may fairly be presumed that, under the protection given to domestic manufactures by the existing laws, we shall become, at no distant period, a manufacturing country on an extensive scale. Possessing, as we do, the raw material in such vast amount, with a capacity to augment them to an indefinite extent—raising within the country aliment of every kind to an amount far exceeding the demand for home consumption, even in the most unfavourable years, and to be obtained always at a very moderate price—skilled also as our people are in the mechanical arts, and in every improvement calculated to lessen the demand for and the price of labour, it is manifest that their success in every branch of domestic industry may and will be carried, under the encouragement given by the present duties, to an extent to meet any demand which, under a fair competition, may be made on it.

"A considerable increase of domestic manufactures, by diminishing the importation of foreign, will probably tend to lessen the amount of the public revenue. As, however, a large proportion of the revenue, which is derived from duties, is raised from other articles than manufactures, the demand for which will increase with our population, it is believed that a fund still will be raised from that source, adequate to the greater part of the national expenditures, especially as those expenditures, should we continue to be blessed with peace, will be diminished by the completion of the fortifications, dock-yards, and other public works; by the augmentation of the navy to the point to which it is proposed to carry it, and by the payment of the public debt, including pensions for military services.

"It cannot be donbted, that the more complete our internal resources, and the less dependent we are on foreign Power for every national, as well as domestic purpose, the greater and more stable will be public felicity. By the increase of domestic manufactures will the demand for the rude materials at home be increased, and thus will the dependence of the several parts of our Union on each other, and the strength of the Union itself, be proportionably augmented. In this process, which is very desirable, and inevitable under the existing duties, the resources which obviously present themselves to supply a deficiency in the revenue, should it occur, are the interests which may derive the principal benefit from the change. If domestic manufactures are raised by duties on foreign, the deficiency in the fund necessary for public purposes should be supplied by duties on the former. At the last session, it seemed doubtful whether the revenue derived from the present sources would be adequate to all the great purposes of our Union including the construction of our fortifications, the augmentation of our navy, and the protection of our commerce against the dangers to which it is exposed. Had the deficiency been such as to subject us to the necessity either to abandon those measures of defence, or to resort to other means for adequate funds, the course presented to the adoption of a virtuous and enlightened people appeared to be a plain one. It must be gratifying to all to know that this necessity does not exist. Nothing, however, in contemplation of such important objects, which can be easily provided for, should be left to hazard. It is thought that the revenue may receive an augmentation from the existing sources, and in a manner to aid our manufactures, without hastening prematurely the result which has been suggested. It is believed that a moderate additional duty on certain articles would have that effect, without being liable to any serious objection.

"The examination of the whole coast, for the construction of permanent fortifications, from St. Croix to the Sabine, with the exception of a part of the territory lately acquired, will be completed in the present year; as will be the survey of the Mississippi, under the resolution of the House of Representatives, from the mouth of the Ohio to the Ocean: and likewise of the Ohio from Louisville to the Mississippi. A progress, corresponding with the sums appropriated, has also been made in the construction of these fortifications, at the points designated. As they will form a system of defence for the whole maritime frontier, and, in consequence, for the interior, and are to last for ages, the utmost care has been taken to fix the position of each work, and to form it on such a scale as will be adequate to the purpose intended by it. All the inlets and assailable parts of our Union have been minutely examined, and positions taken, with a view to the best effect, observing, in every instance, a just regard to economy. Doubts, however, being entertained as to the propriety of the position and extent of the work at Dauphine Island, further progress in it was suspended soon after the last session of Congress, and an order given to the Board of Engineers and Naval Commissioners to make a further and more minute examination of it in both respects, and to report the result without delay.

"Due progress has been made in the construction of vessels of war, according to the law providing for the gradual augmentation of the navy, and to the extent of existing appropriations. The vessels authorized by the act of 1830 have all been completed, and are now in actual service. None of the larger ships have been, or will be, launched for the present, the object being to protect all which may not be required for immediate service from decay, by suitable buildings erected over them. A squadron has been maintained, as heretofore, in the Mediterranean, by means whereof peace has been preserved with the Barbary Powers. This squadron has been reduced in the present year to as small a force as is compatible with the fulfilment of the object intended by it. From past experience, and the best information respecting the views of those Powers, it is distinctly understood, that, should our squadron be withdrawn, they would soon recommence their hostilities and depredations upon our commerce. Their fortifications have lately been rebuilt, and their maritime force increased. It has also been found necessary to maintain a naval force in the Pacific, for the protection of the very important interests of our citizens engaged in commerce and the fisheries in that sea. Vessels have likewise been employed in cruising along the Atlantic coast, in the Gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Africa, and in the neighbouring seas. In the latter many piracies have been committed on our commerce, and so extensive was becoming the range of those unprincipled adventurers, that there was cause to apprehend, without a timely and decisive effort to suppress them, the worst consequences would ensue. Fortunately, a considerable check has been given to that spirit by our cruisers, who have succeeded in capturing and destroying several of their vessels. Nevertheless, it is considered an object of high importance to continue these cruisers until the the practice is entirely suppressed. Like success has attended our efforts to suppress the slave-trade. Under the flag of the United States, and the sanction of their papers, the trade may be considered as entirely suppressed; and if any of our citizens are engaged in it under the flags and papers of other Powers, it is only from a respect to the rights of those Powers that these offenders are not seized and brought home, to receive the punishment which the laws inflict. If every other Power should adopt the same policy, and pursue the same vigorous means for carrying it into effect, the trade could no longer exist.

"Deeply impressed with the blessings which we enjoy, and of which we have such manifold proofs, my mind is irresistibly drawn to that Almighty Being, the great source from whence they proceed, and to Whom our most grateful acknowledgments are due.

"JAMES MONROE."

On Saturday last (Dec. 1,) the President of the United States received the resignation of General Jackson of the office of Governor of Florida.

The question, who is to fill the President's Chair at the approaching election, is already agitated in the United States. Mr. Crawfurd and Mr. Adams are the two candidates who seem to have the best change, and from the movements observable in the Southern Provinces, it is expected great stir will be made in favour of the former.

JAN. 13.

MR. LOVEDAY.

Petition of Mr. Loveday to the Chamber of Deputies, Complaining of the Convertion of his Daughters to the Catholic Faith.

The French papers mentioned lately a Petition presented by an Englishman to the Chamber of Deputies, which, as they described it, "interested all fathers of families." This Petition has since been printed in Paris in the form of a pamphlet, and it appears to be from a Mr. Loveday, complaining of certain practices made use of to convert his daughters from the Protestant to the Catholic Faith. The title is as follows:—

PETITION TO THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

BY MR. DOUGLAS LOVEDAY, AN ENGLISHMAN AND A PROTESTANT,

Complaining of the Rapt de Seduction (enticing away) of his two daughters and his niece, in a seminary of education in which he had placed them at Paris; and in which the credulity of these young persons was abused by means of superstitious terrors, besettings, and false miracles, for the purpose of suddenly converting them to Catholicism, in the absence, without the knowledge, and contrary to the wish of their parents.

"Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum!"—Lucret.
"Corrumpere et corrumpi."—Tacit.

The following is the petition of Mr. Loveday:—

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

I am a foreigner; I came to France on the faith of treaties, and under the protection of the law of nations. I have faithfully observed the laws of the country; and yet my most sacred rights and dearest affections have been violated; and amidst the misfortune that overwhelms me, I find no authority to which I can turn for protection. I am reduced to the necessity of appealing to the first body of the State—to the Deputies of the French nation—to obtain the satisfaction to which I am entitled.

I am an Englishman and a Protestant: and I came to France in 1816, confidently relying on the peace which existed between the two nations.—I became a proprietor on the faith of the laws which permit foreigners to acquire property, and I even obtained from his Majesty the enjoyment of the civil rights, which relieved me from the law of reciprocity. I carried with me to France my two children, in order to educate them, on the faith of a legislature which professed to protect all doctrines; and without foreseeing the possibility that any religious intrigue might forcibly separate me from a part of my family. My hopes have been deceived. Men who profess to be converters, have deprived me of one of my daughters in the bloom of life. A convent, or rather a haunt, withdraws her from my tenderness and my counsels; I am prohibited from seeing her; no magistrate is willing to assist me. I am reduced to despair. Deign to listen to me.

I have two daughters, who were the pride of their father, and who inspired me with the most gratifying hopes. The graces of youth, the endowments of nature, the fortune which awaited them, every advantage which seemed calculated to ensure their happiness and my own, served only to tempt the false zeal of those who have snatched them from me, and to hurl one of them into the abyss, whence I am vainly striving to rescue her.

Being obliged to return to England in June, 1816, I placed my daughters in a boarding-school kept by Mademoiselle Ernestine Reboul, of whose rectitude and virtue I had received the highest character. I believed my confidence to be well placed; and in this persuasion I sent to the same establishment my niece, the eldest daughter of my brother, the Governor of Benares, and a Major-General in the British army.

It was expressly agreed upon with the mistress of the boarding-school, that the education of my children was to be confined solely to accomplishments; and Mademoiselle Reboul entered into a solemn engagement not to endeavour in any way to disturb the religious faith in which they had been brought up.

Without apprehension concerning their fate, I remained in a deceitful security; while under the cloak of a sacred promise the confidence of a wretched father was abused.

In July, 1821, I wrote to my daughters, informing them that on my return to Paris I intended to take them from the school. I then received from Mademoiselle Reboul a letter, in which she complained of the injury her interests would sustain by my removing all the three young ladies at once. She begged that I would at least leave my niece, who is younger then my daughters, to finish her education; and she added, that I should do her injustice if I entertained any apprehension on the score of religion. Thus she endeavoured to set my conscience at rest at the very moment when, as it will be seen, she was perverting that of my children!

I entertained no distrust. On my return to Paris, in the month of September, I questioned my daughters, as I was accustomed to do, concerning their religious principles. Already initiated in the art of dissimulation, they replied, with apparent sincerity, that they followed the religion in which they had been educated.

I soon explained to them some views which I had formed respecting them; and then fell the veil which had hitherto concealed the dark intrigue, and I beheld the full extent of a misfortune which I had not even suspected.

On the 23d of Oct. my two daughters declared to me that they were Roman Catholics, and that their firmness and faith were not to be shaken!

The feelings which this terrible avowal excited in my mind may be better conceived than described! My confidence was deceived, my family seduced, and the rights which religion, nature, and the law had given me were violated. As a Protestant, my conscience was wounded in its most sensible point; as a father, my heart was lacerated in its tenderest affections; all my notions of religion, honour, liberty, and justice, revolted at the idea of so cruel a violation of the most venerable and sacred rights,

Still, however, I moderated my feelings, and entered upon a correspondence with my children; and I now learned the extreme degree in which their youth, inexperience, and credulity, had been imposed on.

Their convertion had been effected in the space of a fortnight! and what had they learned? What idea had they acquired of the new dogmas in which they had been initiated.

Odious superstition, which seems destined to plunge France once more into the gloom of ignorance & the horrors of fanaticism! Deputies of a nation on which such brilliant lights have shone, and which has given birth to so many great men, would you credit it? It is the history of a Jew and a prostitute tormented by the apparition of a bleeding Host suspended over their heads! Such are the ridiculous fables, the absurd miracles, worthy to adorn the legends of a people degraded by superstition, which imbecility and deception can alone believe and promulgate; and which the enlightened followers of your religion reject with indignation and contempt: these are the lessons which mistaken or designing men teach their unfortunate proselytes—such is the doctrine which they inculcate!

Not satisfied with raking up the shameful monuments of fanaticism and ignorance, they seek to render the present age the accomplice of their gross errors and impious designs; and the account of the pretended miracles now performing at Amiens is one of the means which have been resorted to work on the minds of my daughters.

Abusing the most sacred weapons, these converters revived in the recollection of my daughters certain passages of Scripture; and by the aid of the holy text, thus perverted by their worthless masters, my unfortunate children disputed with their father the sacred authority which he received from God.

I determined to remove them. For the space of a week I persevered in addressing to them such arguments as I thought best calculated to produce an impression on them. I found imaginations exalted—spirits awed by the image of everlasting damnation—souls subdued and exhausted by superstitious terrors!

I had the happiness to succeed with my youngest daughter. I redoubled my efforts with respect to the eldest; but in vain. The lessons she had received had left the deepest impression on her mind.

Still I could not believe that Mademoiselle Reboul, the mistress of the school, had knowingly been an accomplice in these infamous conversions: and, in letters dictated by her, my daughter succeeded in pursuading me that she had taken no part in the affair.

Under this conviction, I suffered my niece to remain seven days longer in the boarding-school. Being younger than my daughters, the work of iniquity had not yet been consummated with respect to her; but I soon learned a lesson from fatal experience. My intention of removing her was known; the prey was about to escape from those who had seized it; they availed themselves of the time which I afforded them, led on as I was by a blindness with which I reproach myself, and a fatality which I could not resist.

I removed my daughters on the 3d of November. On the 5th my niece was baptized; on the 6th confirmed; on the 8th she communicated. "In four days (said she to me) I have performed the most important actions of my life, which require months of preparations!"

I return to my eldest daughter, and I henceforth abstain from all reflection; the facts speak sufficiently.

On the 10th of Nov. she left my house clandestinely, while all the family was asleep, leaving a note, in which she appointed to meet me at Mademoiselle Reboul's. Thither I went. Mademoiselle Reboul affected the most perfect ignorance of all that had happened; and, joining insult to perfidy, she reproached me in the most offensive manner with having taken away my children. At this moment she received a letter from my daughter, which stated that she would not come to her house; that she was in a place of safety and was happy.

I had intercepted some letters from my daughter, and had found that she maintained a correspondence with some person whose name I have not been able to discover. In vain I demanded from Mademoiselle who this person was; I could only learn that my daughter had made him a present, which the mistress charged to her account. I was not able to learn Mademoiselle Reboul said that she hoped he had been presented with her heart, referring to the person before alluded to. I know not what mystic meaning is concealed in these obscure words.

Let any one picture to himself the mortal anguish which I felt respecting the fate of my daughter. The next morning I returned to Mademoiselle Reboul; I conjured her to inform me what had become of my child—to tell me whether she was living or dead. The prayers of a despairing father had not power to reach her heart: she replied that my daughter had eloped from her house, and that I might seek her where I pleased.

This insensibility did not permit me any longer to doubt that Mademoiselle Reboul had sported with my credulity, and that she had herself managed the intrigue of which I was the victim. I removed my niece from the school. I was then ignorant that she had received three sacraments in four days! I succeeded in making her confess the whole truth. I learnt that from the moment when Mademoiselle Reboul was aware of my determination to remove my children, she began to work on their minds, holding out [illegible] prospect of damnation, if they [illegible] brace the Catholic religion. [illegible] Reboul soon betrayed herself. [illegible] my nieces and the latter felt [illegible] It was filled with [illegible] the most reprehensible [illegible] conduct of this woman [illegible] and the abuse of [illegible] been guilty [illegible]

The mind of my [illegible] a most pitiable state [illegible] of profanation and [illegible] she could not escape the [illegible] world to come. [illegible] haunted [illegible] from en[illegible] despair [illegible] don fath[illegible] Such w[illegible] on to w[illegible]

From [illegible] of the [illegible] of my [illegible] and ot[illegible] of the K[illegible] gistrate [illegible] me, info[illegible] motion, [illegible] resorted [illegible]

Infam[illegible] the cou[illegible] complain[illegible] abstain f[illegible] to be re[illegible] sad stor[illegible] priests of the church, pleaded plu[illegible] ed near [illegible]! One of them especially, who has been represented to me as the principal author of my misfortunes. I spare reflection and morality the shame of being introduced into those scenes of infamy.

I made useless efforts to recover my daughter. I applied to an advocate, who promised to speak to the King's Attorney. In the mean time I received a letter from my child, which bore the post-mark of Amiens. It being perceived that I was not the dupe of this pretended removal of my daughter, and that I was about to apply for the aid of the English Ambassador to discover the place of her concealment, I received, at the expiration of a fortnight, another letter which bore the post-mark of Ostend. At the same time, a letter from my niece, which I had intercepted, gave me reason to suppose that my daughter had retired into an association called La Maternite, ou les Enfans trouvès (the Foundlings); but I do not very distinctly recollect this particular. I transmitted these letters to the King's Attorney, and received an answer from that magistrate. He had inquired into the affair. He told me that Mademoiselle Reboul had acted fairly. He observed my daughter was 21 years of age, and added that it was a delicate and difficult affair.

I was a father, and I was applying to the Magistrate, whom the law charges to protect me, for assistance to recover my daughter! I may spare my reflections; you must have anticipated them.

I found in the Commissary of Police, of the first arrondissement, to whom I made my declaration, the zeal which I had in vain sought for elsewhere. He called on the King's Attorney, and returned himself to inform me that that Magistrate would come to an explanation with the Prefect of Police. At the same time I had recourse to the Eng. Ambassador. A separation of thirty five years had not effaced me from his recollection. I found in him a protector, a friend. I was consoled, & my hopes revived.

Time, however, gave birth to new alarms. I uselessly awaited the effects of the protection due to me from the French Magistracy; and I received from the English Embassy a piece of information, on the 8th of December, which made me forget all my previous misery.

Mr. Vaughan, the Secretary of the Ambassador, informed me that my daughter was found. She was in the hands of M. Jerningham, a gentleman whose family was originally English, a Catholic, but one of those men who honour a religion which so many others abuse and who absolve it from the crimes which are committed in its name.

My daughter did not hesitate to deliver herself up to him because he was a Catholic; but her heart was now so hardened, that she would no longer acknowledge her father, because he professed a different faith!

M. Jerningham delivered her up to me on the evening of the 12th of December; but she refused to accompany me. Until one o'clock in the morning, I remained waiting for her at the gate, endeavouring to overcome her repugnance through the mediation of her brother. Tenderness and authority, prayers and commands, all were unavailing. The voices of those who had seduced her still resounded in her heart; and superstition, which hovered around her, armed her soul against the impressions of nature.

Finally, at two o'clock in the morning, I extorted from her a promise that she would go home with me at two in the afternoon—a promise which she mentally disavowed, and secretly swore to violate. Already was she skilled in the too-well-known art of her instructors, of making a cloak of the interests of Heaven in order to break a promise. Upon this understanding I left her to pass the night at the house of Mr. Jerningham.

Before the family rose she had succeeded in escaping. M. Jerningham, who had pledged himself to answer for her safe keeping, threatened to denounce to the Authorities all those who had contributed to her elopement, if she were not brought back to his house in two hours. The firmness of an honourable man terrified the guilty: at two o'clock she was restored to him, and at four he delivered her up to me.

Let it be judged whether I wished to exercise a tyrannic control over her conscience---whether I claimed too great an authority. I promised not to constrain her in the exercise of her new religion, and I kept my word. The next morning at eight o'clock her brother accompanied her to the church of the Assumption to hear mass. At four o'clock I went out, hoping that I had taken from her all pretext for flying from me.

I deceived myself. In the evening she elopsed for the third time. During three days I was ignorant of the place of her retreat. On the 18th of December I was put in possession of a letter written by Madame Maria Sophie, Superior of the convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Rue de Sevres, No. 6. The letter was addressed to an English lady. The Superior stated, that a young person, Mademoiselle Emilla Loveday, had come to her establishment to claim hospitality; and she (the Superior) wished to know what her parents intended to do for her.

I sent, in consequance, my youngest daughter to the convent. By accident she was dressed in the same manner as her sister. A novice, named Clemence, who apparently had not yet been instructed in the part she ought to play, exclaimed, upon seeing her that it must be her sister who had taken refuge in the convent! My youngest daughter asked to see her sister; but Clemence having reported this request to the Superiors, and having learnt from them how indiscreet her frankness had been, returned to my youngest daughter, and informed her that she had been deceived, and that the young person of whom she had intended to speak had been for a long time in the convent, and was not more than 15 years of age.

It was necessary to abandon these wretched subterfuges, when the Superior was informed that her letter was in my possession. She then confessed that my daughter was in her house.

Hitherto my person had been respected, but henceforth you will behold me the object of vexations, of which, however, I would not complain if they did not serve the better to make known my persecutors: wounded in the most powerful sentiment of nature, could I be sensible of any thing which regarded myself alone?

On two following days I went to the convent, and on both occasions a father, who sought to recover his daughter, was arrested by the military force under the direction of a Commissary of Police.

Once I was sent back after my arrest, having vainly demanded to be taken to the Prefecture, in the hope of finding more justice and compassion in a more elevated tribunal.

The second time the scene was still more remarkable. I was accompanied by my son, my youngest daughter, and my niece. The door of the convent was shut against us, and we were constituted prisoners. The Commissary of Police arrived; he remained shut up for three quarters of an hour with my daughter, leaving me and my children in a chamber without a fire, guarded by soldiers. The Commissary afterwards returned, interrogated me, and went so far as to refuse to insert in the proces verbal, which I was compelled to sign, all my answers, and the terms in which they were made.

Finally unde four bayonets I secured to my daughter a pension to enable her to remain in a house in which she was detained aginst my will! Have I not been sufficiently outraged? And can I find expressions capable of characterising such a situation?

Gentlemen, my statement will appear to you incredible; and yet how can refuse to believe a father who complains of a child whom he fondly loves? Is it not obvious that his heart must have been a thousand times torn with anguish before he could speak an accusing word against her? My daughter has become the instrument of the persecutions which I have described. It was she who desired the Commissary of Police to come; she uttered imprecations and calumnies against her family. When the bayonets surrounded me, I saw a smile on her lips. Great God! How powerful must have been the seductions exercised on my unfortunate child to extinguish in her all the sentiments of nature, to pervert her heart, and to bring her to that degree of insensibility that she could insult by a smile the sorrows and the despair of her father? Alas! during the whole of her previous life I had found of her the model of virtue, affection, and filial piety!

My other visits to the convent, without being attended by the same circumstances, were not less cruel. They were limited to 30 minutes, and I was only permitted to see my child though a grating. During the greater part of this short time, I could not address a word to her; I saw her surrounded by perfidious counsellors; I heard them uttering calumnies against me; and, to fill up the measure of my anguish, these calumnies were repeated by my daughter!

In vain did I request that a precise hour should be appointed in which I could see her alone, without giving trouble to the Society or deranging the conversations destined to complete her seduction. Even that favour I could not obtain.

I implored the civil and religious authorities - I applied to the Prefect of the Police, but received no answer. I waited on the Official; from the 22d of December I solicited an audience of the Archbishop, but could obtain nothing.

Such Gentlemen, is the relation of that greatest of misfortunes that can befal a father. I am ready to prove to you all that I have stated, I demand justice [illegible] and [illegible] is so sacred, I cannot fail [illegible] it from you.

My daughter is [illegible] me—if not by violence, at least by [illegible] more dangerous, since the character [illegible] less distinct, and they [illegible] difficult to be guarded again[illegible] our laws do not punish wi[illegible] crime committed with r[illegible] de seduction.

And by whom [illegible] By the mistress of the bo[illegible] care I entrusted her! A [illegible] profession which she exerci[illegible] nfidence more cruel than [illegible] to have been my represen[illegible] er, and she employed th[illegible] her over my child t[illegible] She employed it for t[illegible] ses-sion of her mind, [illegible] she kept me in a st[illegible] com-pleted her work; [illegible] and the formal engage[illegible] ceiving my daughter[illegible] ok ad-vantage of her [illegible] with horror towards th[illegible] given her, and towards [illegible] her the enemy of her f[illegible] family; and thus i[illegible] ver, to him to who[illegible]

Am I to be [illegible] ere? She is; but s[illegible] r of under age wh[illegible] i-selle Reboul; [illegible] en of seduction c[illegible] in impressed wit[illegible] cr faithfully im[illegible] g, enced girl, se[illegible] th

(Continu[illegible]

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page Supt.

their father, by the very woman to whose care he had confided her! Is there a country on earth where a deed so infamous is not considered a crime worthy of all the hatred of men, and punishable with all the rigour of the laws?

Sacrilege has been added to perfidy. Holy things have been profaned: that religion of which the mask has been borrowed, is insulted by those who invoke it. In fifteen days my daughters became Catholics: in four, a child of fourteen received in succession sacraments which the greatest saints of our church approach with terror!

No, no! it is no, for the service of religion that such conversions are made! It is to satisfy some ambitious desire, some proselyting passion, and every means appears legitimate which lead to this end: crime itself is veiled under the cloak of false zeal --a garb so often snatched from off the instruments of these sacrilegious intrigues, and with which they still seek to cover themselves!

* * * * *

But one word more. Suppose the son or daughter of a Catholic carried off from him by proceedings similar to those of which I complain, and made to abjure Catholicism, and embrace the Protestant religion. Could imprecations, anathemas strong enough be formed against an action so horrible? Well! Either liberty of worship and equality of rights are empty sounds, or the same horror ought to attach itself to the act which I have denounced.

Deputies of France,---Having seen my child torn from my arms, the sentiments of nature extinguished in her breast, the sacred arm of religion turned against me, the authority which ought to protect me mute in my defence, for a moment I felt myself without resource; for a moment I said to myself---There is no longer any redress for an injured father in a country which boasts of the virtues of hospitality;---but I turn my eyes towards the representatives of the nation, and I still have hope.

DOUGLAS LOVEDAY.

Rue Godot, No. 1, Boulevart de las Madelaine,

Paris, Dec. 28.

FABRUARY 11,

REPLY OF MADEMOISELLE REBOUL

To the imputation directed against her in the petition presented to the two chambers, by Mr. Loveday.

Mademoiselle Reboul (the schoolmistress with whom Mr. Loveday placed his daughters and niece) has replied to the charge of having seduced them to Popery. We lay before our readers the principal arguments contained in this production, which bear upon the accusation she has been called upon to rebut.

"On the 12th of July, 1819, Mrs. Loveday paid a visit to my establishment. Three days afterwards her two daughters, Emily and Matilda, entered into my house. On the 28th of July, or the 2d of August, Mrs. Loveday took possession of a small pavillion, situated in my garden, which I sub-let to her; in a short time Mary Loveday, her niece, was received among my pupils. Here I must point out a great difference in respect of instruction, between the situation of young Mary and that of her two cousins. Miss Emily was then about 20 years of age, Miss Matilda nearly 18.

"The education of the two sisters had been concluded; they were to reside in my house not as scholars, but as young persons whom their parents wished to place in a suitable dwelling. It was not so with Mary. Mary was required to complete, or to speak more properly, to begin her studies.

"It was agreed that she should join in all our exercises; that she should accompany us to church, and to divine service, and that, in a word, she should partake in all the tasks of her companions. This was a condition without which it was impossible for me to undertake the education of this child. Mrs. Loveday, understanding very well that I could not establish a particular mode of instruction for one pupil, made not the slightest objection to it. It did not disguise from Mrs. Loveday the principles in which I conducted my establishment. She had read my prospectus, in which will be found the following passage:—'Religion, without which there cannot exist good education, is the basis of instruction, and parents will find in the manner the love and practice of it are inculcated on the pupils, the surest guarantees for the accomplishment of the duties which they will have to fulfil in the would.' Mrs. Loveday had traversed the whole of my house; she found everywhere the august signs of our religion. I made no mystery to her of the books adopted for being taught. Mrs. Loveday could perceive how easy it was to persons residing in my house to procure to read and to examine books of edification and piety. Yet, in the midst of these daily habits of instruction and religious observances, Mrs. Loveday placed her two daughters with me. Moreover, she saw our agreement signed, as I have previously mentioned, and resided in my house, and Mr. Loveday's letter dated London, September [illegible] that Mrs. Loveday 'never spoke of it but in terms of admiration.' [illegible] words.

"Mr. Loveday returned from England about the end of October or the beginning of November. I repeated to him our agreement, of which he expressed no disapprobation. At the same time he questioned Mary on two points; he asked her if she prayed to the Virgin? Mary replied in the affirmative. He then asked her, if in church she made use of Catholic books. The child declared, that in the solemn festival she took a great pleasure in following the service along with her companions. Mrs. Loveday animadverted on the dispositions of the child, and wished to know how it was possible to place obstacles in her way. I replied that it was neither in my power nor in my inclination to oppose sentiments which God alone can know, and that Mary would in this respect receive no prohibition from me. Why did not Mr. Loveday take away his niece then? He could, & doubtless he ought, if he had had as much zeal for the English church as he now tells us he has.

"The two sisters, Emily and Matilda, retired in their apartments, could indulge themselves at full liberty in the exercises of their religion. It was only on the great festivals of the year that these young ladies, whom their father never led to his own church, accompanied us to divine service, and offered up their prayers to God along with us during a part of the day. I shall say futher, and Mr. Loveday cannot have forgotten it, that in his correspondence he requested me, while speaking of his daughter Emily, who was indisposed and dejected, to give her all Christian consolations. These are the terms of his letter.

"Mary gave me in the progress of her studies the greatest satisfaction. I beg here that I may be allowed, as the directress of an establishment for education, to enter into some details which I am sure fathers and mothers of families will forgive me for stating.

"It was then a practice in my house, that at the end of every month I took the suffrages of my pupils. My vote only counted for one. Three prizes were thus awarded, one for piety, one for work, and one for good character. In the months of December, 1819, and February, 1820, the prize of piety was conferred on Mary by an almost unanimous suffrage. Her cousins being witnesses of this---her cousins who were her habitual companions in my house---her uncle and her aunt could not have remained in ignorance of it. Admitted to the examinations of St. Sulpice with her companions whom she never left, Mary obtained the grand seal of honour, that is, she was the first among 400 or 500 children with whom she entered into competition. I can prove, by documents in my possession, to what extent her knowledge was carried, not only in a religious view, but relative to all parts of education. At the examination which preceded the distribution of the prizes in my house, she astonished distinguished professors by the correctness of her answers on grammar, history, and geography; she obtained three first, and two second prizes. But what I have particularly to state was her disposition-- her leaning towards the Catholic religion; and the leaning towards Catholicism ---it has been already stated, and cannot be too often repeated---Mr, Loveday could not be ignorant of.

"So early as 1819 Mary besought me to permit her to participate in the sacrament of penitence with her companions, and during two years I found it necessary to employ all the means which my authority, and, above all, her extreme confidence in me, gave me over her to restrain her from deceiving my vigilance on this point.

"How little am I able to recal here all the sentiments which her soul, so fervent and so full of candour, expressed. How little able am I to state the number of times that I found it necessary to encourage and console this poor child overwhelmed with sorrow at my refusal. Suffice it to declare, that during two years she was, according to the title which her companions were pleased to give her, the angel of the house. And why should I not render this public homage to my dear Mary? Her example, her piety, have perhaps powerfully contributed to form my pupils to that piety which constitutes their happiness and my consolation. I shall only cite one fact.

"I was preparing three pupils to the first communion. They declared to me, with their accustomed frankness, that they had badly performed the duties imposed on those who are going soon to approach the holy table. They begged me to forgive this failure, and to point out the means of repairing it. I gave them my advice, Mary, who was present, could not restrain the transports of her zeal, and the following are her expressions, which can never be effaced from my memory or from that of her companions:—'Ah,' said she, 'how little do we feeil the value of a blessing till we are deprived of it. What! Why do you not show more ardour in preparing yourselves for so great a happiness? If, like me, you were deprived of that inestimable blessing, how much would you desire it? Oh, that I were allowed a first communion!' She then fell sobbing into my arms. I shall not attempt to describe the effect produced on us all by this touching scene. By this trait, which I select from a thousand others, it will be seen what were the dispositions of this amiable and interesting child.

"Religious instruction [illegible] in my house, and here I must answer one of the most odious imputations of the petition.

"One of my pupils had been conducted by her parents to the ceremony which the church of St. Jean-en-Greve celebrates annually, to expiate the profanation of the Host. I told on that occasion what was contained in the ritual of the church of St. John. I seized the circumstance to point out to my young auditors that the miracles on which repose the Catholic faith, ought not to be confounded with those prodigies often credited by persons more pious than enlightened. I told my children that in matters of this kind it was not proper to reject every thing, because the power of God is unlimited; but neither was it proper to admit every thing, because there exists a great distance between the possibility and the proof of a miracles. Such are the instructions which my children received from me. Such is the fact which has been perverted to enjoy the easy pleasure of declamation.

"In the month of January 1820, I left rue Montaigne, where my establishment had existed till then, and I transferred it to rue Notredes-Champs. I gave greater importance and extent to my school. I requested and obtained from the Archbishop permission to celebrate mass in my house. I inserted in my prospectus the following passage:---'There is in the house a chapel, the service of which is performed by a respectable ecclesiastic, intrusted with the religious instruction and direction of the pupils.

"Mr. Loveday was not ignorant of these dispositions, intended to render more easy to my pupils, the practice of all religious sentiments?

Mademoiselle Reboul thus describes the first intimation on the part of the young ladies to embrace the Catholic faith; this event, it seems, took place soon after Mr. Loveday had announced his intention by letter of leaving France with his daughters.—

"It was thus, on the 6th September only, I was informed by Emily and Matilda of their desire to embrace the Catholic faith. I was immoveable. I should be in the wrong to say that I saw with pain my young and interesting friends disposed to leave the paths of error; but I thought that it was not sufficient to do good, but to do it in a good way, and therefore that before any thing was done, their father should be informed.

"Mr. Loveday, who was then in England, returned to France, and on the 23d of October, 1821, I communicated to him the intentions of his two daughters, who, on the following day, addressed him each in a letter begging his consent. On the 26th of October he wrote to me 'that he sent me the answer to the letters of his daughters.' He begged me not to present it to them till I had the assurance that they would read it through. He complained of what he called the duplicity of his doughters, and thus concluded.---'I shall have the honour of communicating to you my intentions regarding Mary by another letter.' The correspondence continued between the father and his daughter. I was always the person through whom it passed. At last, on the 3d of November, the Misses Loveday, having received an order from their father to repair to the house of their mather, at noon, I conducted them to Rue Godot, No. 1. Our adieus, our tears, our sorrow at the moment of separation would be difficult to express.

"At three o'clock I received a letter from Mr. Loveday, enclosing one which his daughters had written under his eye. Emily commissioned me to hand to an ecclesiastic nearly sixty years of age, a small church ornament called a pale, which he placed on the chalice during the celebration of mass. Emily begged me to offer her present with her heart; and when it is considered that she wrote in the presence of her father---when we reflect upon the nature of the present, upon the character and age of the person for whom it was intended, we must lament that excess of passion which could elaborately discover in this passage a criminal thought! Doubtless the expression might have been better chosen, but it ought not to be forgotton that Emily is English, and then nothing will be seen in the letter but a desire of expressing strongly sentiments of almost filial respect for a venerable ecclesiastic, whom all my pupils were accustomed to look upon as a second father.

"Here I am much embarrased between two assertions of Mr. Loveday. He says, in page 7 of the petition addressed to the Chamber of Deputies, 'I learned that my daughter had made him a present, which the mistress placed in her account;' and in the petition to the Chamber of Peers, 'I learnt that my daughter had made him a present, which the mistress did not place in her account.' One must choose between. The truth is, this small ornament in question remains in my chapel: I declined to accept from Mr. Loveday the 7 francs 10 sous which it had cost.

"Such is the mystery of this passage, become famous by so many perfidious insinuations. How unfortunate is it that Mr. Loveday should have subscribed with his name a writing, in which things the most innocent and simple are perverted to the great peril of the honour of his daughter.

"On [illegible]th of November, Mary made her abjuration.

"The church, in recognizing the efficacy of the baptism received in the bosom of the Anglican church, reckons it a duty, however, to confer it conditionally on the disciples of that church who wish to embrace the Catholic faith. The fear that baptism has not been administered, or that the solemnities of the sacrament have not been regularly observed, has introduced this usage, which was not on the present occasion neglected. Mary was conditionally baptised.

"Mr. Loveday, a member of the English church, is not obliged to know, that in the state of innocence in which the waters of baptism restore, the neophyte can approach without fear the communion-table, and receive the imposition of hands in confirmation.

"Mary left my house on the 11th of November, and it will easily be perceived that I was no longer accountable for the Misses Loveday the moment they ceased to reside with me.

"The whole of my conduct is now before the public, and I ask Mr. Loveday what portion of the narrative which has been here given can be contested?

"It is a fact that Mary joined in all our religious exercises; & this fact happened under the eye of Mrs. Loveday, who inhabited that pavilion of which Mr. Loveday has carefully abstained from speaking; and afterwards the uncle and the aunt saw their niece accompanying us to church, attending religious instructions, and gaining the prize for proficiency in religious knowledge. If, then, they permitted this state of things, which they might have prevented, they acknowledged in it the literal and positive execution of the agreement between us.

"Let not Mr. Loveday say that his daughters were made Catholics in my house, for it is known that the younger has never been one, and that the elder became one under the paternal roof. Let him not complain of the conversion of his niece, who has been since made by him to apostatize; for the leaving her in my establishment, instead of carrying her away with his daughters, he placed me in the situation not to resist.'

Mademoiselle Reboul next alludes to that part of Mr. Loveday's pamphlet, in which he says the credulity of his daughters was abused by means of supersititious terrors and false miracles.

"What are the terrors of which Mr. Loveday wishes to speak? Doubtless he does not mean, by his words, the doctrines of the Catholic church; he intends, to designate practices, ideas, and words, bearing the impress of superstition, and condemned by the church. It is apparently to justify these odious imputations that the author of the petition has recalled the memory of that profanation, which one of the churches of the capital annually deplores, in a solemn ceremony respecting which one of my pupils had questioned me. It is a Jew whom tradition accuses --it is a female beggar whom tradition marks out as his accomplice. This at least is all my knowledge of the subject. And how could the author of the petition refrain from blushing at the base supposition that I, an instructress, should have revealed to my pupils the existence of those abandoned women whom the petitioner, Mr. Loveday, with a revolting indelicacy describes?

Mademoisile thus concludes her reply:---

"I have fulfilled the painful task which the petition imposed upon me. I have spoken not to the passions, but to families. I have rendered homage, or, more properly speaking, justice to the three young Christians whose innocence and reputation calumny sought to tarnish. My weakness, I hope, has not betrayed my will. I have vindicated our usages, our manners, our laws, our institutions, the dignity of our pontiffs, the independence of our magistrates, against the declamations of an Englishman, who insults us in recompense of that hospitaliy which he has experienced among us.

"To this I confine my answer. It has consisted merely of what was indispensable for the explanation of my conduct. If I have been fortunate enough not to deviate from the moderation which was my duty, nor from the reserve which I prescribed to myself, Mr. and Mrs. Loveday, of all my readers, will be those who will best be able to appreciate. But I could not cease to see in them, in spite of the pain they have given me, the father and mother of Emily and Matilda Loveday, the uncle and aunt of Mary Loveday. My defence may, from this cause, have lost some of its advantages; but I shall never regret sacrifices made to public decorum and to the dignity of heads of families, which has always been one of the first social duties. The adversary who has no hatred to gratify, does not employ his last arms till the last extremity.

"The pain which Mr. and Mrs. Loveday have given me is beyond all they could have foreseen. But, after all, what does it signify? My other pupils, or more properly speaking their parents, my first judges, preserve their confidence in me. Matilda and Mary, God will doubtless yet enlighten you! And you dear Emily, if I see your eternal happiness secure. With what tribulations, with what misfortunes am I not ready to purchase a happiness so great!

"ERNESTINE REBOUL,
Schoolmistress."

BILLECOCQ, Advocate. HENNEQUIN Advocate.

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